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THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

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WASHINGTON.

Antics of the Fancy Animals at the Capitol Menagerie.

Butler's Resolution Censuring Wade Finally Disposed of.

Another Convention, Constitution and Election for Mississippi.

Congressional Carpet-baggers Consult and Conspire.

Decadence of Whisky Distilling in New York City.

Interesting Discussion on the Appropriation for the Louisville Canal.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BUTLER'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The feature of Congress to-day, as on yesterday, was centered in the House debate on the resolution of Gen. Butler censuring Ben. Wade for his conduct while presiding officer of the joint convention on Wednesday last. The galleries were crowded again to excess, and the deepest interest was manifested in the result. The speeches, however, were of but little interest, and as a general thing against the proposed censure.

At 3:30 P. M. Mr. Logan closed a rambling effort with a motion to lay the whole thing on the table. This brought the House at once to a vote, and the resolution was killed by 130 to 55. Those who voted in the negative were the Southern members and such Northern and Western Republicans as Banks, Boutwell, Baldwin, Benton, Butler, Cullum, Julian, Shanks, Pike, Ingersoll, Higby, Kelsey, and Stover.

COLFAX THREATENED.

Some of the malcontents, not satisfied with this result, are now threatening to introduce a resolution to censure Colfax for ordering the arrest of certain members for alleged disorderly conduct on that day, but it is believed the whole matter will now be dropped.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill to-day on the Mississippi question, which was ordered printed and recommitted to the committee. This bill provides for the reassembling of the convention to make a new constitution, which is to be submitted to the people, the delegates of the convention to appoint State officers, subject to removal by the President, who are to hold until those elected under the new constitution are installed. The bill contains several objectionable propositions, among others giving such extraordinary powers to a convention. It is, however, likely to be amended in committee.

TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to further extend the time of tobacco dealers working off their old stock without requiring stamps thereon till April 1st, and will report a bill accordingly. The time had been previously extended from January 1st to February 15th.

WHISKY.

It was also the general understanding in the committee that the extension of the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond would not be granted, but no formal vote was taken on the proposition. The amount of whisky in bond is much less than estimated. It does not certainly exceed 10,000,000 gallons, and possibly will not exceed 8,000,000.

CARPET-BAGGERS IN COUNCIL.

There was a gathering of representatives from the South last evening for the interchange of views on various legislative matters, but only one general conclusion was reached, viz: on all questions directly affecting the interests of that section the members participating in the meeting would act as a unit. Nearly the whole representation from the South was present.

BRIDGES.

It is thought the resolution before the Senate Committee on Roads and Canals, prohibiting the building of any bridge on the Ohio river less than 400 foot span, will not be reported back to the Senate, the leading members being strong advocates of short span bridges. The House Committee will certainly not report the general law concerning Ohio river bridges this session, but they will take more testimony, and are awaiting the arrival of witnesses from Steubenville, Ohio, who wish to be heard in defence of the bridge at that point.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Election Committee have disposed of all business before them, and will report in the contested cases of Louisiana and New Mexico on Monday.

UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

According to information derived from the Revenue Department, there is only one whisky distillery in operation in New York city and vicinity, and that will cease operations within a week. Revenue officers, headed by Dutcher, the Supervisor, have made extraordinary exertion during the past month to repress illicit distillation of whisky in that city, and have suppressed a number of establishments. The experience of most whisky distillers is, that under a strict enforcement of the existing law, with the expense of complying with its propositions, together with the use of the meters, that there is but little profit in the business.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gens. Fremont and Heintzleman were examined by the House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day on the merits of the proposed railroad to the Pacific on the 32d parallel. Both concurred in the opinion that the route was infinitely superior to the route on the 35th parallel, which is embraced in the omnibus bill, and that it would not cost so much by many millions. The views of these gentlemen were given at great length, and afforded the committee valuable information on this subject.

LOUISVILLE SHIP CANAL.

The discussion in the Senate to-night over restoring to the river and harbor bill the appropriation of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Louisville and Portland canal was interesting. A number of Senators participated. Mr. Morton condemned the course of the committee in striking out the appropriation, and pointed out the great importance of that national highway and the necessity of improving such facilities to commerce. Replying to Chandler and others, he showed that large appropriations had been made for harbors and lakes, of minor importance as compared with this river, over which there was transported four millions of commerce each year. Mr. Yates remarked he observed when moneys were to be appropriated for Eastern or Northern harbors, the proposition was not attended with difficulty, but when it was for Western rivers it was either denied or constitutional objections were raised. It was manifestly unjust to give millions for the improvement of the harbors of Detroit and New York, and deny so small an amount comparatively to a national work of such magnitude. Cameron and Davis and Hendricks also advocated the appropriation. Chandler, Howard, Frelinghuysen, and Stewart were against the appropriation. Howard and Stewart, in their remarks, showed their gross ignorance of the subject. Howard, when corrected in his statements by Davis, declined pursuing the theme, but Stewart blundered on, starting out with the erroneous statement that the canal was private property, and that the idea was for Government to purchase it. He continued, and made himself the laughing stock of the Senate, which adjourned without action, to get rid of the silly fellow. It is believed that the appropriation will be voted by the Senate.

[To the Associated Press.]

UNDERWOOD'S DECISION'S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—James Lyons, of Virginia, to-day in the Supreme Court argued in behalf of the Commonwealth to show it was the inherent right in the court under common law to issue a writ of prohibition for which application has been made setting aside the decisions of Judge Underwood, he having discharged three convicts, two of whom were sentenced to death, on the ground that judges of the State were disqualified from the exercise of judicial functions under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Underwood did not appear in court. Chief Justice Chase announced that the application would be considered.

OCEAN CABLE.

Senator Ramsay's bill authorizes the American Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York to take any practicable route for laying their cable to Europe, and extend the time named in the act of March 29, 1867, for the establishment of telegraphic communication, to three years from the enactment of this bill.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Senator Abbott's resolution authorizes the

consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, under the style of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company; to construct a railroad and telegraph from Marshall, Texas, to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific line east of the 103th meridian, and in aid of the enterprise proposed to grant lands to guarantee the interest on the bonds to the amount of $40,000 per mile.

NASHVILLE.

Progress of the School Fund Whitewashers—Speaker Richards Not Yet Disposed of—Damaging Testimony Against Arnell, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—The investigations in the school fund swindle are in a very tangled condition, but enough is known to render it certain that, notwithstanding all the efforts at whitewashing, a number of the parties corruptly implicated will be exposed and probably punished.

The case of Speaker Richards occupied the attention of the House during the greater part of to-day. The investigating committee submitted another report to the effect that the House could not properly take cognizance of the charges against him. A number of speeches were made for and against Richards, some of the East Tennessee members excitingly demanding his expulsion. It is likely that a vote will be taken to-morrow, and the resolution calling for his expulsion rejected. The vote, however, is likely to be close.

Some of the testimony in Arnell's case during the last two days is very damaging, but the house will decide that it can take no cognizance of his case or that of Mullins or Nunn. The grand jury of this county will, however, and the opinion is general that the three Congressmen will be indicted and tried.

Two or three witnesses from Memphis have sworn before the committee that Rutter cannot be believed on oath, but the latter says he can get a thousand witnesses to swear that he can. Rutter is in the Legislature every day, and is not backward in asserting to all who ask him that he bribed the three Congressmen.

The bill incorporating the Chattanooga and Cincinnati railroad passed its last reading today.

NEW ORLEANS.

Appalling Steamboat Disaster on Red River.

The Steamer Nettie Stevens Destroyed by Fire and Sixty-three Lives Lost.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—The sidewheel steamer Nettie Stevens, Capt. Kellogg, bound for Jefferson, Texas, was burned on Lake Caddo last night. Sixty-three lives were lost including three residents of this city. Forty-three survivors have arrived at Shreveport. The boat and cargo are a total loss. No further particulars.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports that the steamboat Nettie Stevens was destroyed by fire on Caddo Lake, Red river, last night, and sixty-three lives lost, among them W. A. Broadwell, and T. T. Lyon and his son Frank, of New Orleans. Forty-three were saved and have been taken to Jefferson on the steamer Diana. Boat and cargo a total loss.

ST. LOUIS.

The Clinton County Tragedy—Important Judicial Decision—Fatal Explosion.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Further accounts from Clinton county confirm the killing of young Rockwell by his brother, the latter having shot him twice with a revolver, on some trifling dispute about turning a horse out of a pasture. The Rockwell family is one of the most respectable in Western Missouri. The murderer is in custody awaiting trial. He is a weak-minded, irritable young man of twenty-two years of age.

Mrs. Abbie E. Cast recovered a judgment against the proprietor of the Planter's House, to-day, for $2,389, the value of the contents of a trunk left by her at that hotel in 1865, and sold as unreclaimed baggage.

David Burke and J. W. Brandon were fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler in Fox & Co's distillery at Carondelet, to-day. The building was also severely damaged.

PERU.

Murder on a Railway Train.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PERU, IND., Feb. 12.—Theodore Corwin, a conductor on the Toledo and Wabash railroad, was shot at the depot in this place last night by a passenger whom he attempted to put off his train for not paying the fare. Corwin's brother, who was assisting the conductor, was also shot at twice by the assassin, but succeeded in knocking him down with his lamp. Before assistance could be had he made his escape, dropping in his flight a hat and bundle, by which it is hoped he may be recognized and captured. The ball entered near the heart and passed into his bowels. He will live but a few hours.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN

ASSEMBLING OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, February 12.—The Constitutional Cortes opened yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds were in the streets, flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday.

SERRANO

Delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the deputies.

He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the original bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice.

The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired but the extravagance of the former administration has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economy, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt and payment of the interest thereon and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy.

The fundamental principles of radical Liberalism which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press and education by the provisional government, must now be consolidated by the action of the deputies. We are not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to the errors of past government.

He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquility based on reform would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the Cortes the Marquis of Santa Cruz presided, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. During Serrano's speech there were vivas for the Provisional Government, for Gen. Prim, for a republic, and for a monarchy. The confusion was great, but was finally quelled by Serrano's party crying viva for the sovereignty of the Cortes. A grand review of troops was held subsequently.

ENGLAND.

AN UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, February 12.—At a banquet to the Ministry at Fishmonger's Hall last night, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the last House of Commons has been condemned by the government of the day. The Government has been brought to the bar of public opinion. A distinct issue and the policy of the people is now most clearly defined.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day to hear the address from Mr. Graves, the Conservative member of Parliament from this city. Mr. Graves expected that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the Alabama claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate.

He said the American claims were made with a dignity and maintained with a forbearance that were fully appreciated by England. She had in consequence met the advances of the United States more than half way, and receded from the principles which were regarded as fundamental to the British constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. Greaves, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with the honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

IRELAND.

PARDON OF FENIANS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The Mayor will take advantage of the first public levee to present Queen Victoria a monster petition for the pardon of Fenian prisoners, which has been extensively signed by corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

TURKEY.

WARLIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is stated that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the mean time the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier.

FRANCE.

BULLION.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased fourteen million francs.

NEW YORK.

Money, Bonds, and Stocks in Wall Street.

Grant's Royal Displeasure Incurred by Wade and Colfax.

He is Suspicious of an Attempt to Organize a Presidential Ring.

Wade's Chances for a Seat in the Cabinet go Glimmering.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Money plenty at 6 per cent. on call. Gold opened buoyant on account of the belligerent advices from Europe, but the advance in Governments in London checked the rise, and at the close was dull. The current of speculative feeling is against a rise in gold, except with the bull cliques with whom operations for a rise are a matter of general policy. With reference to the probabilities affecting this specialty the conviction gains ground that Grant will order sales of large amounts of gold and the purchase of Government bonds with the proceeds.

Government bonds were exceedingly active for investment and speculation, stimulated both by the anticipation of Government action and the advanced prices. The favorite issues were '62s, old '65s, and 67s. There was also a large borrowing demand, and as high as 6 per cent. was received by lenders. Southern bonds were more steady, and railway bonds tending strongly upwards.

Railway shares opened very firm, but were generally neglected for the speculation in Governments. A further rise in railways is considered doubtful, but yet such is the strength of the cliques carrying them that there is no disposition to sell short. General neglect of the whole is the consequence. Express stocks and the whole miscellaneous list were very dull.

RADICAL COMPLICATIONS.

It is intimated that Gen. Grant is very much displeased with the course pursued by Messrs. Wade and Colfax at the counting of the electoral votes, and that his delay in receiving the committees of the two houses of Congress is for the purpose of giving him time to consider the matter. He is suspicious of an effort to organize an opposition to him under the lead of Mr. Colfax, which will embarrass his administration and destroy his chances for re-election in 1872, and a revision of his Cabinet, leaving out Mr. Wade, is regarded as certain. The conservative Republicans of this city, who have been greatly disconcerted by Grant's Radical leanings, denounce Butler and sustain Colfax.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Beef cattle—Receipts since Wednesday 715 head. Prices weak; 14@16½c for medium to prime Western steers, and offerings not all sold.

SHEEP.

Receipts about 800 head since Wednesday. Prices ¼c lower, at 5@7½c.

SWINE.

Receipts 1,200 head to-day. Dull and lower and nominal at 11¼@12c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Shipping grades neglected; other grades held higher, and less active. The whole market is unsettled. Wheat—Prices rather better. Ocean freights checked business. Oats closed at 75½c in store.

PROVISIONS.

Pork is very active since 'Change, with sales of 2,000 bbls, buyer and seller's March to May, at $32 50. Lard—sales since 'Change of 500 tierces at 20c, seller April, and offered at 19¾c, seller six months. Cumberland bacon dull at 15¼@15¾c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee very active and firm. Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar is again half a cent higher and very active. Fair to good grocery 13¼@13½c. Refined 17¼c for Stuart's best crushed.

[To the Associated Press.]

Arrival of the Canandaigua—Rumor of the Pardon of Callicott—The Chicago School Girl's Victim Accidentally Killed—Blaisdell Sent to Sing-Sing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Canandaigua, Strong, commander, from Gibraltar, November 10th, arrived yesterday.

A report is in circulation that Callicott, who was sent to the Albany Penitentiary some time ago, had received a pardon from the President. The rumor, however, is not traced to any authentic source.

Michael Quinn was killed to-day by falling from the front platform of an Erie-street Jersey City street car, the wheels of which passed over his body. Quinn is the young man who, a short time since, acquired considerable notoriety by marrying a young Chicago school girl, who was spirited away from him by her relations.

It having become evident that neither of the cases in which Blaisdell is defendant can be tried at this term of the court, it was decided Thursday evening to send him to Sing Sing to serve out his three years' sentence for whisky frauds. He seemed surprised at being sent sooner than he expected, and said "it was hardly worth while to send me, as I expect a pardon by Saturday, or Monday certainly, at furthest.

CINCINNATI.

Arrest of a Veteran Burglar—Mortuary.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The hardware store of Thomas Holliday & Co., at the corner of Fifth street and Central avenue, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of about $1,500 worth of fine pocket-knives, which were taken from a show-case in the front end of the store. The thief was arrested at 12 o'clock to-day, and was recognized as an old offender named George W. Witnur, alias Frank Rivers. He had also stolen a horse and wagon from its stand in the Fifth-street market, with which to make off with his plunder.

Seventy-two burial permits were issued in this city for the week ending this evening.

BOWLING GREEN.

Tragic Death of a Young Lady Temporarily Insane.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Feb. 12.—Last night about dark, Miss Nannie Sealey, a young lady residing near the Barren-river river bridge, was missed from her room by her grandmother, where she had been sick for a few days, and at times delirious. All search for her has been in vain, and it is now certain that she must have leaped into the river from a bluff nearly one hundred feet in height. It is said she left the room barefooted, and cut off, before leaving, her long suit of hair.

CUBA.

Schooner Seized on Suspicion—Plan to Raise Funds for the Government—Insurgents Gaining Ground—Arrest of Suspected Parties, &c.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New York, was seized to-day on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was overhauled and nothing was found to confirm the suppositions of the officials.

A mixed commission, appointed by the planters and merchants to raise funds for the Government, have resolved to recommend the following plan: The Spanish Bank is to furnish a loan of eight millions to the Treasury, the Government to provide for the payment thereof by imposing special taxes, as follows:

Five cents on each box of sugar exported.

One dollar on each load of manufactured tobacco.

Five cents on every thousand cigars.

Five per cent. additional on all important duties now paid.

Twenty-five per cent. additional on taxes now paid by merchants and manufacturers.

The Diaro admits that the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Puerto Principe district except the city proper.

Several secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardinas.

No definite news of the state of affairs in the Central department has been received either through the government or other channels. It is known, however, that the rebels have made the own of Meniccaraque their rallying point.

The arrest of suspected parties continue. Several Americans and other foreigners are among the parties in custody. Thomas Terry, the wealthiest merchant on the island, was arrested, but subsequently released. It is reported he has offered to Captain General Dulio his entire possession to aid the government in the suppression of the rebellion.

Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate from the island in large numbers.

A portion of the insurgents in the District of Cienfuegos are marching toward Howal Grande, in Colon District.

Sugar advancing, on account of the scarcity, quoted at 9¼@9⅝ reals.

Election of a Democratic Mayor.

READING, Feb. 12.—At the city election today, H. Gerrard, Democratic candidate, was re-elected Mayor over J. P. Jones by 167 majority.

CONGRESS.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

MR. RAMSAY introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred.

MR. ABBOTT introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Monday was set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

REPORTS.

MR. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely on the bill to extend the limits of certain railroad land grants in Iowa and Minnesota.

Also, adversely amending certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota, to aid in the construction of railroads.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

MR. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of $32,000 per mile on its main road and branch to Portland, Oregon.

TERRITORIES.

MR. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments and recommended the passage of a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MR. RAMSEY moved to take up the joint resolution declaratory of an act to establish an American line of mail steamships between this country and Europe and give the company another year to build their ships.

MR. HENDRICKS opposed taking up the bill.

MR. WHITE also opposed it and said he would oppose the bill itself. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.

MR. NYE asked him what flag those ships sailed under.

MR. WHITE admitted that they sailed under a foreign flag.

MR. THAYER was in favor of taking up the bill. He liked at least the object of it—to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels.

MR. SUMNER said his course with regard to the proposed line of American steamships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under consideration at the expiration of the morning session.

MR. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of the currency bill.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, Wednesday was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States.

THE DEBT AND THE CURRENCY.

MR. MORTON then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public debt and currency.

He thought the bill reported by this committee less remarkable for what it did than what it failed to do. It was not a bill for the resumption of specie payments, nor for funding the debt represented by the greenbacks, and it made no provisions whatever for the resumption of specie bonds by existing National Banks. The committee seemed to have been at a loss for an appropriate title for the bill. He thought they might have better called it a bill to improve the value of the bonds of the country, for it was not designed to improve the currency. It made no provision for the payment of that portion of the public debt already due and dishonored, but provided that the surplus gold in the Treasury should be devoted to the purchase, through the medium of gold notes, of bonds that would not be due for fourteen or fifteen years. The speech of the chairman of the committee (Sherman) upon the bill seemed to him inconsistent with itself, because, after declaring that gold and silver were the standard values of the world, and setting forth the importance of an early return to specie payment, he had made an elaborate argument to show the disasters that would result to the business of the country from appreciating the currency to par and had drawn such a dark picture of the condition of things to be brought about by such an appreciation, that if his views were correct it would seem to be the duty of Congress to avoid resumption as long as possible. But he believed the dangers and hardships of resumption had been greatly exaggerated by the Senator from Ohio, and by others in and out of Congress, and that if resumption was brought about gradually by proper means it would not result in the evils of a hundredth part the magnitude which is anticipated by those gentlemen. It should be remembered there was great interest in the country opposed to the resumption of specie payments, for the premium in gold was demoralizing the nation. That interest was trying to alarm the people in regard to the effects of resumption and indirectly attempting to control the legislation of Congress, and it was idle to expect those whose incomes were payable in gold which they would sell at a premium of at least 35 per cent. would release their advantage until compelled to do so. The predictions that hardships and injury would result from the appreciation of the currency had ample refutation in the recent financial history of the country. During the first four and a half months of 1865 gold fell 99 per cent., and although it caused a great and sudden decline of prices and some bankruptcy, yet the evils and hardships resulting from that fall were not one hundredth part as great as those the Senator has predicted now from a fall of 35 per cent. But the Senator was mistaken. It was but reasonable to suppose a decline in gold of 85 per cent. would cause greater injury to the country and to business than the same decline in 1865 would have caused, but there was no good reason to believe that a decline of 35 per cent. now would produce even so much hardship as resulted from a decline of 99 per cent. in 1865. Mr. Morton then criticised in detail the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

MR. WILLIAMS followed in advocacy of his amendment, providing that not more than $2,000,000 be converted in any one month. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects and the amendments designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to its merits. It was well known that he (Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible for any one but himself to suggest anything valuable in relation to it, unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory. The Senator from Indiana had argued, and attempted to show from the history of England, that the most disastrous results follow from any considerable contraction, but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan for the resumption of specie payments, if adopted, would produce a more violent contraction than would be brought about by any other plan yet produced. Yet the Senator's idea was that the government should hoard up in the Treasury all the gold it shall receive except what is used to pay the public debt, and then resume specie payments. The gold being thus withdrawn and hoarded, of course it would be most violently contracted, and the greenback currency would be contracted and hoarded in another way. A man having $10,000 in greenbacks worth to-day only $7,000 in gold would, upon the adoption of the plan of the Senator from Indiana, withdraw it from circulation and hoard it in his safe, having the guarantee of the law that at the end of two and a half years his $7,000 would be worth $10,000. This would be the inevitable result, because no man would take the risks of ordinary business when he could so profitably hoard his money. Mr. Williams went on to defend the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, would be the best and safest way yet suggested of bringing about what all parties professed to desire—the resumption of specie payments.

MR. SHERMAN opposed Mr. Williams' amendment, because he thought there would arise a difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference in the conversion of greenbacks into bonds when the amount to be so converted was limited to 2,000,000 a month.

MR. WILLIAMS said the rule should be first come first served.

MR. SHERMAN replied that, according to that rule, those in or near the Treasury Department could get first served every month.

MR. WILLIAMS thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one compared with the different result and injury that would arise from too rapid contraction.

MR. MORTON said the amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Williams) was no better than the provision in the original bill because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month, but he was opposed to all contraction, as it was uncalled for, unnecessary, and utterly useless.

MR. FESSENDEN thought it would be wiser to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in exchange for greenbacks and leave the time and amount of the issue to his discretion than to compel him to make an issue of an amount fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, limiting the amount of contraction to $2,000,000 a month, which was rejected, all the Senators present voting in the negative except Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Daws, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson, of Tenn., and Williams.

RECESS.

At four o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL RESUMED.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock and resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

The appropriation for removing obstructions in East river at Hell Gate and other places was reduced to $213,000.

One of the amendments reported by the committee was to strike out the appropriation of $450,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland canal, the appropriation to be made upon condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the canal to the General Government. The amendment was discussed at length by Messrs. Davis, Buckalew, Yates, Nye, Morton and Hendricks, in favor of the appropriation, and Stewart and Frelinghuysen against it. While the amendment was still pending the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

ALABAMA PRIZE MONEY.

MR. PIKE, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commodore Q. A. Winslow and the officers and crew of the steamer Kearsage, $19,000, to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsage. After some discussion, and the insertion of a provision that no money shall be paid to the assignee of any mariner entitled to a share, but only to the mariner himself, his wife or children, the bill passed—51 yeas to 25 nays.

MISSISSIPPI.

MR. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The following is the bill in full:

A bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, That for the better security of persons and property in Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of said State heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereof and amendatory thereto, is hereby authorized to assemble forthwith upon the call of the President thereof, and in case of his failure for thirty days to summon said convention, then the Commanding General of the Fourth Military District is hereby authorized and required by proclamation to summon said convention to assemble at the capital of said State, and said convention shall have, and is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers, in addition to the powers now authorized by law, to-wit: To appoint a Provisional Governor, to make removals and appointments of all State, county, township and other offices of the provisional government of said State; to authorize the Provisional Governor of said State to remove and appoint registers of elections under said act of Congress; to submit to the people of said State the constitution heretofore framed by said convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the result of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said convention may submit to the people of said State; to exempt from attachment or sale on execution for debt household property and agricultural and mechanical implements and tools not exceeding in value the sum of $500 in any one case; and to pass such ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States as it may deem necessary to protect all persons in their lives, liberty, and property: *Provided*, That said convention shall not continue in session more than thirty days, or allow the members thereof more than five dollars each per day as compensation, nor more than ten cents per mile for traveling to and from the place of meeting.

Sec. 2. The several ordinances which may be passed by the constitutional convention of said State, as herein provided, shall be in force in said State until disapproved by Congress, or until Mississippi shall have adopted a constitution of said Government, and the same shall have been approved by Congress. *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said State, for offenses against the laws of said State.

Sec. 3. The military commanders in the cities of said State shall give aid to officers of the provisional government of said State in preserving the peace and enforcing laws and especially in suppressing unlawful obstruction and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

Sec. 4. The said provisional governor may after the adjournment of said convention remove from office in said State any person holding offices therein and appoint a successor in his stead, and may also fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, subject, however, to the order and direction of the President of the United States and the President of the United States may at any time relieve said provisional governor and appoint a successor in his stead.

Sec. 5. Any persons who shall, by threats, intimidation, fraud, or force, attempt to prevent any citizens of Mississippi from voting who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than two years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. The courts of the United States and of said State shall have concurrent jurisdiction of cases arising under the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 7. The poll tax levied in any one year upon any citizen of Mississippi shall not exceed $1 50, and all laws in said State for the collection of taxes and debts shall be uniform, and every citizen shall be entitled to all exemptions and immunities of the most favored citizens or class of citizens.

Sec. 8. All acts and parts of acts, as far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

BUTLER'S RESOLUTION.

The House resumed consideration of Mr. Butler's resolution, protesting against the manner of the orders of the President of the Senate pro tem.

MR. DAWES, of Mass., occupied the chair as Speaker pro tem.

MR. BUTLER concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, in advocacy of the resolution.

MR. WOODBRIDGE argued that in counting the electoral votes the House was not a mere cipher, but it had rights to sustain and duties to perform, and that the decision of the presiding officer was correct in ordering the tellers to proceed with the count.

MR. LOGAN said he should not attempt to go over the questions discussed by the various gentlemen who had preceded him. He was in favor of having the rule governing the count of electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because he held there was no intentional violation of the rules on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. Woodbridge that the error committed by the presiding officer was in receiving the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the first place. He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest tinge or reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio; and he proposed submitting a resolution to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct which has been characterized as disgraceful with all concerned, he ought to say he was sorry to witness the scene. It was an exciting moment. There might be some excuse for the conduct that was witnessed. He did not participate in it, nor did he sympathise with it either then or now. How was it that the House was asked to censure a man 69 years of age, the presiding officer of the Senate and of the joint convention, a man who has been thirty years in harness, a man who stood in the vanguard, the old captain of the legion of liberty, on whose head time has showered its bouquets—a man who stands as the great living monument of this great age? The House was asked to inflict a sting on him because he accidentally done wrong. Were members ready to do that? Were they ready to assign to ignominy a man who had been born a patriot, lived a patriot, and would die a patriot? Nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to hear that resolution withdrawn. He did not believe there was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart and say that he was ready to censure Ben. Wade in the idea that he had acted from any improper motive.

MR. BUTLER—I never did say that. I never shall.

MR. LOGAN—I say that I should prefer to see the resolution withdrawn.

MR. BUTLER—I have never believed, and do not now, that Mr. Wade ever meant to do or ever had done any intentional wrong; but I do believe the privilege of the House invaded. That is the question that has been discussed. It is necessary to have legislation so that this will never happen again. Laying all pride of opinion aside, and with a distinct enunciation that I have never censured Mr. Wade for any intentional wrong of his, I say that his act, acting under the influence of the Senate or whatever influence it was, was an invasion of the privileges of the House. I am ready to withdraw the resolution and to accept the substitute suggested by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kelsey.)

MR. KELSEY'S amendment reads as follows:

Resolved, That the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing the convention of the two houses for counting the electoral votes of President and Vice President be referred to a select committee of six with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. PRUYN and MULLINS had other substitutes which they desired to offer.

MR. LOGAN declined to yield the floor for that purpose.

MR. FARNSWORTH raised the question of order, that the substitute did not present a privileged question and was not germain to the original motion.

The SPEAKER pro tem overruled the point of order.

MR. FARNSWORTH appealed from the decision of the Chair.

MR. KELLY moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—131 to 30.

MR. LOGAN, resuming, said a longer discussion of the subject would keep a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the discussion and excitement should cease. He believed the proper way to arrive at this result was to have the resolution and amendment laid on the table. A resolution ought then to be offered and referred to a committee disconnected entirely with the idea of censure, but looking merely to the amendment of the rule governing the counting of electoral votes. He therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Motion was agreed to, 130 to 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley, of Ohio; Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beamer, Beatty, Beck, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Bowen, Boyden, Boyer, Broomall, Buckland, Buckley, Barr, Butler, of Tennessee; Coke Collins, Carey, Chandler, Churchill, Clark, of Ohio; Cobb, Cobwin, Cornell, Dawes, Dewes, Dixon, Dickey, Dodge, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, of Arkansas; Farnsworth, Ferry, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Halsey, Hughes, Harding, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Indiana; Hulburt, Hunter, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, of North Carolina; Judd, Kelly, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Knott, Knole, Lafin, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Logan, Longbridge, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCormick, Miller, Moore, Moorehead, Morrill, Newcomb, Newsham, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perkham, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Pile, Plant, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Ronn, Robertson, Sawyer, Schofield, Shellabarger, Smith Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Twitchell, Upson, Vansmen, VanAuken, Vanhorn of N. Y., Vantrump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Woodbridge, Woodward and the Speaker.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley (Nevada), Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Benton, Boutwell, Bromwell, Butler (Mass.), Clark, Cleft, Corley, Collum, Dockery, Dennelly, Dreggs, Ela, Eldridge, Elliott (Mass.), Fields, Golladay, Graves, Grover, Haight, Hamilton, Higby, Ingersoll, Jones (Ky.), Julian, Kelsey, Lynch, Marshall, Maynard, McKee, Mercer, Munger, Pierce, Pike, Prince, Roots, Ross, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens, Stover, Sypher, Taffee, Trumbull (Tenn.), Trowbridge, VanHorn (Mo.), Vanwick, Ward, Washburn (Ind.), Whittemore.

A motion was made to reconsider, and laid on the table, which closes the matter.

RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.

The next business taken up was the bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, the question being on its passage.

The bill passed—100 yeas to 21 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Ashley of Missouri, Ashley of Ohio, Banks, Barnes, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Buckley, Coke, Collis, Clark of Kansas, Clift, Coburn, Cobb, Corley, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dewes, Dockery, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edwards, Ela, Elliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, French, Garfield, Goss, Hamilton, Houghey, Heaton, Higby, Hopkins, Holcomb, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of N. C., Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Lash, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Lynch, Mallory, McCarthy, McKee, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Newcomb, Norris, Niemn, Orth, Paine, Plant, Perham, Pettis, Pierce, Pike, Pile, Paisley, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Starkweather, Stokes, Grover, Sypher, Trimble of Tennessee, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Penn., Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Baker, Baldwin, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Broomall, Burns, Butler of Mass., Carey, Chandler, Dawes, Eldridge, Getz, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hawkins, Holman, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Jones of Kentucky, Kelly, Kitchen, Knott, Laflin, Marshall, Marvin, Maynard, McCormick, Moore, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Phillips, Poland, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Ross, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Twitchell, VanAuken, Van Trump, Washburne of Mass., Wood, Woodbridge, and Woodward.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Dickey, and Pettis, who were in favor of the bill, were paired off with Messrs. Kerr, Glossbrenner, Myers, and Hill, who were opposed to it.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

MR. WOOD moved to amend the bill by making it "a bill to deprive States of their constitution jurisdiction over State territory, and to take control of the railroad interests of the country." Rejected

TO PREVENT ROWS IN JOINT CONVENTIONS.

MR. PRUYN asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That in view of the question which arose on the late counting of votes for President and Vice President of the United States, it be referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws to inquire into the expediency of such legislation as may be necessary in such cases, and also to provide that the Attorney General prepare and forward to the Governors of the several States proper forms which may be used by the electors for President and Vice President in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon them.

Objected to by Mr. Benjamin.

RECESS.

The House, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be exclusively for the consideration of the tax bill.

EVENING SESSION.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House met at 7:30, in committee of the whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the internal revenue bill.

The proposition giving the appointment of all subordinates to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, instead of to the Secretary of the Treasury, was agreed to, with the understanding that in case of a refusal to erect the internal revenue bill into a separate department, the amendment would be struck out.

Various formal amendments were proposed by Mr. Shenck and agreed to.

Section 59 was amended by making a special tax on distillers of $200 per year where they produce 500 barrels or less, instead of $400 on distillers producing 100 barrels, with $4 for each additional barrel; also by modifying it so that a distiller who distils spirits so as to refine it shall not have to pay tax as a rectifier, and that all compounders of liquors shall be treated as rectifiers.

These concluded the amendments of the Committee on Ways and Means to the whisky sections.

MR. MAYNARD moved to make the special tax on distilleries, referred to in the preceding paragraph, $100 dollars a year on distilleries producing 25 bbls or less.

MR. SCHENCK opposed the amendment.

After about an hour's discussion as to the policy or impolicy of crushing out small distilleries, and particularly such as distil from apples, peaches and grapes, the amendment was adopted.

Section 56, referring to distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, amended by requiring withdrawal on or before the 20th of April, 1869.

MR. KELLY moved to amend by extending the time to the 20th of April, 1870, and spoke in explanation and advocacy of this amendment.

Messrs. BECK and COVODE also spoke in its support.

Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON opposed it.

A vote was taken. No quorum, and the amendment was withdrawn.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—Mr. Jaques, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel McCormick and others, for money expended by them in the defense of suits brought by Andrew Humphreys and others, while acting as members of the Indiana Legion, reported in favor of allowing $1,074 95, the amount expended in board and expenses in attending court in Indianapolis. The report was adopted.

Senate bill No. 158, to provide for the public printing, the price to be paid, the time and mode of electing a State Printer, defining his duties, fixing compensation, etc., being a special order, was discussed at length, and referred to the Special Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Senate bill No. 197, known as the "Omnibus Educational bill," introduced by Mr. Hughes, was discussed at length, and made the special order for next Tuesday afternoon.

The following new bills were introduced:

Senate bill No. 227, to fix the time for holding Common Pleas Courts in the counties of Lawrence, Jackson, Jennings, and Bartholomew. The rules were suspended, the bill read a third time and passed.

Senate bill No. 228, to create an Insurance Department for the State, with a salary of $3,000.

Senate bill No. 229, regulating the fees of County Clerks, Auditors and Sheriffs.

Senate bill No. 230, to amend section 4 of the act to authorize the sale of certain real estate, and build a residence for the Governor.

The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Petitions and Memorials—Two petitions on temperance; that from Galveston, Cass county, was read.

The following members presented petitions on temperance, which were referred to the Committee on Temperance: Messrs. Peirce, of Vigo; Cox, of Miami; Vardeman of Randolph; Higgins, of Boone; Fairchild, of Carroll; Admire, of Morgan; Millekan, of Henry, several; Higbee, of Kosciusko; Bowen, of Wayne; Stewart, of Rush, seven petitions; Williams, of Hamilton; and Shoemaker, of Perry.

A memorial of A. C. Matchet against medical quackery.

A communication from Governor Morton and the Third Auditor, in reference to a fee charged by some attorney for adjusting certain claims of the State against the Government.

A communication from the old comrades of Gen. Hackleman, in Putnam county, in reference to the proposed monument.

On railroad monopolies.

A claim that was referred to the Committee on Claims without reading.

A remonstrance against changing of certain county lines.

Bills passed—Senate bill No. 227, fixing the time of holding courts in the counties of Jennings, Lawrence, Jackson, and Bartholomew.

House bill No. 202, making certain appropriations herein named (purchase money of the House of Refuge.)

House bill No. 6, in reference to the construction of lateral railroads, and the manner of proceeding on the part of property holders for damages.

House bill No. 59, fixing times for holding Circuit Courts in the Fourteenth Judicial District.

House bill No. 64, defining the counties that shall constitute the Twelfth Judicial District, and fixing the time for holding courts in the same.

Bills indefinitely postponed—

House bill No. 236, repealing all laws in relation to shooting and trapping prairie hens and chickens.

House bill No. 177, to amend section 31 of the common school laws, with reference to the compensation of directors.

House bill No. 184, to amend section 160 of the common school law of March 6, 1865, requiring teachers to attend the School Examiners' Teachers' Institute.

House bill No. 188, prescribing who shall be competent witnesses in the several courts of the State.

House bill No. 182, prescribing certain duties in criminal circuits and of prosecuting attorneys of same.

House bill No. 290, to amend section one of the act requiring Recorders to record deeds, mortgages, &c.—[Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Blind Tom, the pianist, has just concluded an engagement at Fort Wayne.

A railroad meeting is to be held at Bloomington on Saturday, to agitate the proposition of building an east and west line through that town.

The Liederkranz Society of Evansville lost their entire wardrobe and music, including five operas, by the burning of Turner Hall on Tuesday night. Their loss is set down at fully $1,500.

There is a strong effort being made to run the proposed Eel river railroad through Delphi via Camden, on to Oxford and central Illinois, crossing the Wabash at Delphi. A liberal assistance rendered on the part of her citizens will secure this road.

The people of Montgomery county were recently in a state of terrible excitement about what was supposed to be a hobgoblin, devil or other horrible monster prowling about. The "monster" has been killed and turns out to be nothing more than a ground hog, who went out to look at the weather.

On Tuesday morning a party of burglars went from Indianapolis to Acton by railroad and operated on the store of B. S. Covington & Co. The safe in the store was blown open, the door being thrown five or six feet, and a gold watch and $730 in money taken, besides some goods of different kinds. The noise of the explosion was heard, but no attention being paid to it, the burglars got away with the spoils.

On Tuesday the State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Agent of State, in the presence of the Committee on Ways and Means of the State Senate and House, destroyed $2,000,000 of redeemed and canceled State securities.

MR. BECK OF KENTUCKY.

Remarks on His Recent Speech on Negro Suffrage.

[From the National Intelligencer, 8.]

The bill of Mr. Boutwell, proposing to establish negro suffrage by an act of Congress, must be carefully discriminated from the pending amendment to the Constitution, which proposes to do the same thing in another way. This bill, we believe, is not to be pressed this session; the Ohio delegation objected, as they have an election to come off in that State next fall, about which they are not at all easy. The attempt of Mr. Boutwell to make out the power of Congress to pass such a law under the Constitution as it now stands was met by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, with a power and fullness of argumentation which leaves little or nothing to be said on the subject. This power, we believe, was never seriously claimed before 1866. It is Mr. Boutwell's idea that the States derive their power over the question of suffrage from the Federal Constitution, instead of holding all the mass of powers not expressly conferred by that instrument. On this point, Mr. Beck quoted with excellent effect a very full and exhaustive argument of Mr. Bingham, the authorities of which are entirely decisive. The flimsy attempt to eke out this claim of power under section four of article one was answered by reference to the Federalist, and by an analysis of the Constitution itself. It is apparent here that the Constitution left it to the States to say how the Presidential electors should be chosen; they fixed on the State Legislatures as the electors for the Senators, and the only measure for the choice of members of the House was that they should "have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." As to who should be electors for State officers, there is not a scintilla of interference or suggestion in the Federal Constitution.

The third pretence of Mr. Boutwell is the old cry of a guaranty of a Republican form of Government, the true meaning of which clause is apparent from the Federalist and the contemporaneous exposition supplied by the text of the constitutions of the very States which adopted the Constitution and used these words. We are now told, however, that they did not know what they were saying; they bequeathed to posterity a secret trust, and this is brought to light by Messrs. Sumner and Boutwell, of all men most apt to be honest.

How far above all this specious and disgraceful sophistry towers the manly error of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who, indeed, went "outside of the Constitution" to carry out party purposes; but did so boldly, unequivocally, and never attempted to conceal what he had done.

The fourteenth amendment, so far from giving the newly claimed power to Congress of regulating the franchise, expressly recognizes it as belonging to the States, by declaring that, for every curtailment of the suffrage, their representatives in the lower House of Congress shall be proportionately diminished.

The speech of Mr. Beck deserves, we think, to be widely circulated. These new usurpations, the scheme to wrest from the people by trick and cunning their assent to amendments to which they are notoriously adverse, cannot be kept out of the next elections, and the friends of liberty and the Constitution should be supplied with the arguments on which the battle is to be fought. The issue we do not doubt. It would have been far wiser for Congress, they will find, to have devoted themselves to economy, a reduction of the army, and curtailing the burdens of the people, instead of forcing on them schemes and measures so obnoxious and hateful that the Republican Convention did not dare to put them in their platform.

☞ Some commotion has been caused in Madrid by a report freely circulated in the papers that a Mexican officer, Gen. Taboada, has been for some time enlisting Spanish officers for a projected expedition to Mexico, to be undertaken in behalf of the Monarchic party there. No less than 200, or even 500, officers are said to have been engaged in this enterprise with the consent of the War Office, which allows them two years' leave of absence. The party, it is added, disposes of the almost fabulous sum of $30,000,000, and 16,000 men are said to be in readiness in Mexico to take the field on the arrival of the expedition. The project is to raise the Count of Girgenti to the Mexican throne.

☞ Mr. Edmund Yates writes in his weekly gossip that the "Girl of the Period," and other essays of the same class, which have appeared and are appearing in the Saturday Review, and which have been ascribed to various members of the aristocracy and old women of the other sex, are really written by Mrs. Lynn Lynton, authoress of "Lizzie Lorton" and other novels. Mr. Yates is "one who knows."

CHICAGO.

The Sorosisters Assemble, Resolve and Subside—A Boston Nigger in Favor of Educating Women Before Enfranchising Them.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Library Hall Suffrage Convention was very numerously attended to-day. Miss Dickinson and W. Wells Brown, a colored orator from Boston, were in attendance, besides Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and others mentioned yesterday. Resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions declared that as woman is equally interested with man in having good laws executed, she ought to possess the right of suffrage, and resolving to make a united effort to so frame the new constitution of Illinois that no distinction shall be made among citizens in the exercise of suffrage.

The resolutions, after being discussed, were adopted. A committee of seven was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for a Woman's Suffrage Association of Illinois. Their report was adopted in the afternoon, and Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of this city, was elected President of the new association.

Wells Brown, the colored orator, contended that women ought to be educated before they are enfranchised. Miss Anna Dickinson spoke vigorously on several occasions. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony also took a lively part in the exercises. The convention adjourned this afternoon.

The Music Hall Sorosis convention was thinly attended. A delegation arrived from the rival convention inviting the Sorosters to unite with them. Several bolted on this invitation, but a few remained and formed the Universal Suffrage Association of Illinois, of which Hon. James L. Knowlton, of Chicago, was elected President. This convention also adjourned this afternoon.

Agriculture and Labor.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In looking over the synopsis of the legislative proceedings I notice that the bill, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Agriculture and Immigration for the State of Kentucky," has been referred to the Committee on "Immigration and Labor," and from the letter of your Frankfort correspondent I learn that this committee propose "the establishment of an Immigration Board or Commission at the Seat of Government, to consist of the Governor as President, a Secretary and others, some of them residing in distant [part] of the State. Not having seen the proposed bill (which it might be well to publish, so as to elicit scrutiny, and perhaps suggestions from such as have bestowed study and thought upon the subject), I am debarred from entering upon details; and whilst it appears to me eminently proper to seperate the two—agriculture and immigration—for we need the latter, not only for agricultural, but also for our mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and household purposes; yet it seems to me highly improper to impose the office of President of such a board upon the Governor of the State; or that the members of such a board should be residing in different parts of the State, or that their office should be located at the seat of government, an inland town. The Board of Immigration, if created, ought to possess all the elements of efficiency, and in order to do so, its head ought to devote his entire time, talents and energies to the subject, and it is simply impossible that the Governor should do this. The officers of the board, if established, are State officers, over whom the Governor, by law, has a supervisory power, and, if you please, you may provide by law that all important acts of the board shall be subject to the approval of the Governor; but do not defeat the object in view by imposing upon the Chief Executive of the State a thing which he simply cannot perform if he would.

Another necessary element of efficiency is, that the members of the board should be in close proximity to its official location, for frequent meetings and consultations not only may be, but should and will be held. If the object in having the members of the board reside in different parts of the State be a due representation of the interests of all parts of the State, this may and will be attained by the formation of local or county organizations, which an efficient Board of Immigration will speedily call into existence and activity.

Still another element of efficiency will be that the principal office of the board be located at that part of the State most easy of access, and from whence the immigrant can be best distributed over all parts of the State, and where can this be accomplished better than at the commercial metropolis of the State? What does the immigrant care for the capital of the State? How many go there now with the view of finding employment or purchasing lands?

If we really desire to increase our population, decrease taxation by making our vacant lands productive, develop our mineral and forest resources, and do such other things as will make the people of this State prosperous and happy, let us establish an efficient Board of Immigration, to act under State authority and supervision, clothed with power to send and commission suitable agents to Great Britain and Ireland, and to the continent of Europe; let them be men of intelligence and influence in their native country, who can and will represent Kentucky as it is, with its inviting climate; its productive soil, eminently suited to the cultivation of such products as they have been accustomed to cultivate; its mineral and forest wealth; its perfect freedom from interference in religion and politics; its hospitable people; its favorable financial condition, as compared with other States; its low taxation, and such other facts as will readily suggest themselves to intelligent agents.

An appropriation by the State of $50,000 per annum for this purpose would, I doubt not, prove the best investment the State has ever made. Of one thing I am fully persuaded, that, unless the State adopts a policy similar to that pursued by other States, establishing an efficient Board of Immigration, and sending its special representatives to Ireland and the continent of Europe, our population and wealth will decrease rather than increase, and consequently our vast area of unproducing lands, mines and forests will remain of comparatively little value.

FEBRUARY 11, 1869. C. T. V.

MEDICAL.

The University of Louisville and its Advantages.

[From the Louisville Correspondent of the McMinnville, Tenn., Era.]

Perhaps none but the faculty and the students in attendance think much about a school of medicine at this season. Nevertheless as a perpetual institution always repeating its claims to public attention it will not be out of place to recur to this subject even now; and this allusion is the more opposite because the lapse of time has placed it in the power of an observer to invalidate certain objections urged at the beginning of the present course to the preindice of the faculty appointed in the University of Louisville.

It was a time of competition for the patronage of the country, and the opinion was industriously put on foot that the chairs of this particular faculty was too largely filled with young men to be well filled; the deduction pointed to being that proficiency in medical training must have the seal of years. These objections if valid at all could not have been urged beyond the chairs of Physiology and Materia Medica, the former filled by Dr. Palmer and the latter by Dr. L. P. Yandell, Jr.

The name of Yandell is a synonim of medical renown, and it is no inconsiderate praise to say that the gentleman just mentioned gives earnest token of his capability to perpetuate the prestige of a well earned fame. As a lecturer, Professor Yandell is not surpassed by any in the faculty; and in clinical teachings especially he excels. If he is lacking in the qualifications bestowed by study and research, his short-comings are not evident. His manner and bearing are distinguished by a mingled air of dignity, self-possession and gentleness, which renders his presence exceedingly prepossessing, gives one the best opinion of his ability and makes his teaching impressive. His merit is liable to no just detraction, and it is easy to perceive that he will make a full length mark in the medical profession.

If the palm of pre-eminence could be successfully disputed in the field of teaching it must be conferred upon Dr. Palmer. There is a freshness and preservation about his physical ensemble which to hypercritical middle-aged vision savors decidedly of unripe years; but when his eloquent tongue has unfolded the rich endowments of his genius and labors, the man is lost in the teacher, and the satisfied mind hangs with most contented deference upon the revelations of science which proceed out his mouth. He is master of his theme, and master of his hearers, and unrivalled demonstrator and incomparable instructor. His destiny is inevitably to take position in the front rank, and to add another to the numerous great names that have grown illustrious in the pursuit of science.

The connection of such men with the school, instead of furnishing grounds of derogation, confirms the promise of a return to its past celebrity; and if this personal mention, which it must be obvious is not made in the way of invidious discrimination among the faculty, shall redound to the general credit of the school, its purpose will have been accomplished. The course of lectures has thus far proceeded without a single disturbing occurrence; and at the end of a few more weeks this class will (gladly) leave the college walls with a grateful acknowledgement that it was good for them to be there—hard as the benches were.

LENT.

Pastoral Letter by Bishop Coxe—Plain Talk to His People.

To the Reverend Clergy and Laity of the Dioceses of Western New York and Central New York:

BRETHREN BELOVED IN THE LORD: The solemnities of Lent, now about to begin, justify me in calling on you, as myself also, to renewed repentance, meditation and sincere confession, with prayer. The late Pastoral Letter of the House of Bishops suggests those practical matters to which attention should be particularly directed, and I need add little to my request that you may heed those admonitions and study the Holy Scriptures, "whether these things are so."

The enormities of theatrical exhibitions, and lasciviousness of dances too commonly tolerated in our times, are there so specially pointed out as disgraceful to the age, and irreconcilable with the Gospel of Christ, that I feel it my duty to the souls of my flock to warn those who run with the world to "the same excess of riot" in these things, that they presume not to come to the Holy Table. Classes preparing for confirmation are informed that I will not lay hands, knowingly, on any one who is not prepared to renounce such things, with other abominations of "the world, the flesh and the devil." Let all such choose deliberately whom they will serve; and, if salvation be worth striving for, let them be persuaded to a sober life, to self-denials and to the pure and innocent enjoyments which the Gospel not only permits, but which it only can create. It is high time that the lines should be drawn between worldly and godly living; and I see no use in a Lent that is not sanctified to such ends.

I have heretofore warned my flock against the blood-guiltiness of ante-natal infanticide. If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject, they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land.* Again I warn you that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who "shed innocent blood," what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh?

Dearly beloved, "save yourselves from this untoward generation."

Your affectionate Bishop,

A. CLEVELAND COXE,

Bishop of Western New-York, and in charge of the Diocese of Central New-York.

HARTFORD, Jan 30, 1869.

*I ask attention to an article on "Population," which appears in the periodical called Harper's Magazine, for February, 1869.

☞ George S. Twitchell, Jr., the Philadelphia murderer, seems to realize his situation, and spends much time in reading religious works and listening to his minister, Dr. Bringhurst. He is quiet and docile, his manner being described as amiable and winning. He still protests, however, that he knows nothing of the crime for which he is to be hanged. A movement has been made by citizens of Philadelphia to secure his pardon by Gov. Geary.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia R. R.

[From the Lynchburg, Va., News, Feb. 8.]

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Russell county, at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February, 1869 (participated in by delegates from Wise county Dale ness, Henry D. Smith, Esq., was called to the chair, and the meeting proceeded to business.

Major J. F. McElhenny informed the meeting that the committee heretofore appointed to visit the Legislature of Kentucky, and the authorities of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad company, and lay before those bodies the advantage of Pound Gap as the eastern terminus of that road, and the connection at that point with the Saltville and Coal Mine railroad company, had endeavored to discharge that duty, and were ready to make their report.

The report was then called for and read by the secretary.

On motion of Wm. B. Aston, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to consider the report made by Messrs. McElhenney and Smith, viz: Wm. B. Aston, T. P. Thomas, W. A. Stuart, Jos. T. Campbell, Ira J. McGinnis, Wm. S. Dickinson, H. C. Bruce, Wm. J. Puther, A. S. Norment, Jos. C. Fugate, A. J. Jessee, Geo. H. Kendrick and Ira Reynolds, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas from the report of John F. McElhenney and A. W. Smith, the committee sent by this meeting to Louisville, Kentucky, we learn that there is a flattering prospect for an early completion of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad to the Pound Gap, and still having in view the speedy completion of that part of the line of railroad from Pound Gap to Saltville, and feeling that it devolves upon us as Virginians to build the same; therefore

Resolved, That we approve the report of Messrs. McElhenney and Smith.

Resolved, That whilst we desire and anxiously desire and earnestly invite the cooperation of foreign capital, we will not relax any effort on our part to secure a sufficiency of funds to commence the work, and complete it as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the friends of the enterprise to assemble in convention at Marion or Wytheville, on Friday, the 19th day of March, 1869, for the purpose of concerting such measures, and adopting such a course of action, as will tend to unity on the part of our friends, and insure the success of this enterprise.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed delegates to said convention, viz: W. B. Aston, Dale Carter, T. P. Thomas, G. H. Ferguson, W. J. Kendrick, C. A. Smith, B. F. Fuller, G. C. Goze, Wm. F. Dickenson, Stephen Barmer, Wm. D. Wagoner, J. M. Hanson, J. B. Gilmer, A. G. Smith, Fowler Fuller, Isaac Vermillion, T. C. M. Alderson, Dr. C. Easterly, R. E. Withers, J. F. McElhenney, A. W. Smith, H. D. Smith and Wilson Evans.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the various railroads in the State of Virginia, and the President and Directors of the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia railroad, and the editors of the newspapers friendly to this enterprise are requested to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the report of J. F. McElhenney and A. W. Smith, members of the committee appointed to visit the Legislature of Kentucky, and consult with the officers and persons interested in the construction of the railroad from Louisville to the line at Pound Gap, be published, with the proceedings of this meeting, and that those gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of this meeting and the friends of the enterprise, for the efficient manner in which they performed their mission.

The Committee take occasion to state that they omitted, by accident, to state in their report that they were informed by the President of the L. H. & Va. R. R. Co. that they would commence the location of their road by the 1st of April next.

J. F. McELHENNEY,
A. W. SMITH,
Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Abingdon Virginian, Marion Star, Wytheville Dispatch, the papers of Richmond and Louisville, and that all other papers friendly to the enterprise be requested to copy.

Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn.

H. D. SMITH,
Chairman pro tem.

A. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, February 13.

Portain S. Thompson (col.) stole a pair of boots from Max. Littel, on the corner of Pearl and Market streets, for which Mayor Hart sent him barefooted to jail, in default of $300 bail.

A team belonging to Tom P. Devennish ran away on Market street last evening about four o'clock, smashing the wagon but injuring nobody.

John Heib has purchased a lot on upper Spring street, at the corner of the alley below the Evangelical church. The intention is to build a parsonage thereon.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the past week: John R. Brown to Catharine Jacquet, Thaddeus S. Spence to Mary F. Briggs, George W. Gardner to Sarah F. Bolton, John Woodside to Anna Jane Sheller.

The following real estate transfers have been made during the week:

Peter Kempf to Margaret Raffia, lot 22 by 100 feet of lot 2, Upper Market street; sw 30 by 40 feet of lot 16, Upper First street	$3,000 00
Thomas W. Teaford to George W. Watts, under ⅔ of lot 14, Main st., Georgetown, and under ⅔ of 60 by 175 feet of sw qr 2, 2, 5	225 00
David Baker to John S. Constance, 1 acre of nw qr of 25, 1, 5	130 00
John A. Scott to John S. Constance, lots 23, 24, 29 and 30, West street, Scottsville, and 2¼ acres adjoining in 25, 1, and 5	100 00
John B. Ford to John S. McDonald, et al, block 2 and C, Whitehill tract (axe factory)	30,000 00
James H. Meekin to Rebecca Y. Meekin, lots 34 and 36, Locust street, plat 63	500 00
John A. M. Cox to Charles Lunnon, front 20 feet of lot 7, Gore plat, Lafayette street	1,500 00
John C. Howard to Isaac B. Friend, lot 6 and front ½ of lots 7, 8, and 9, Upper First street, Drysdale's plat	8,000 00
John C. Howard to John Heib, ne 30 by 110 feet of lot 15, Upper Spring street	1,600 00
Wm. L. Weller to Charles M. Thurston, lots 20 and 22, Lower Seventh street, plat 56, and lots 27 and 28, Sabping street, plat 26; and ½ of 86 and 88, Poplar street, plat 49; west 25 by 110 feet of lot 13, Albany street, plat 19; lot 55, Elm street, plat 18	
Wm. Leeson to Conrad Krousgill, lot 2, plat 234 (5 acres)	3,000 00
John C. Howard to C. W. Kendle, lot 59 of D, Upper Spring street	150 00
H. B. Weber to C. W. Kendle and W. V. Stoy, w 18 1-12 of e 22 9-12 feet of front 82 feet of lot 10 Upper High street	2,000 00
	4,000 00
Total	$98,105 00

THE POISON WORKS.

A United States Soldier Murdered by One of Brownlow's Militia.

[From the Nashville Banner, Feb. 11.]

A bloody and fatal rencounter occurred a few steps south of the Shakspeare Saloon, on North College street, at 9 o'clock last night, between two militiamen named John W. Walker and J. B. Patrick, of Captain Winter's company, and R. J. Richardson, a private of the Forty-fifth United States Infantry. Two rather contradictory accounts are given of the affair as follows:

It is alleged by the two "State Guards" that General Cooper had caused to be read an order at dress-parade, late in the afternoon, to the effect that the militia should be kept in camps. Captain Winters with three of his men, went into the jungles at an early hour, arrested several straggling militia, sent them to camp and instructed the guards to return and meet him at the "Shakspeare Saloon." Walker and Patrick say that they returned, and, failing to find Captain Winters, started up North College street. Before they had gone far, however, they met Ford, who asked Walker if he belonged to Brownlow's "melish." The latter replied in the affirmative. Ford then snatched Walker's gun, knocked him down and snapped the weapon at him. Patrick immediately fired the contents of his gun into Ford's side, the ball passing through and out of the body, and killing him almost instantly. As Walker attempted to arise from the ground he was again knocked down. Patrick had in the meantime gotten away and went to the police station, where he met Captain Winters, and related the circumstances of the killing. He boasted of having killed Ford, and said he would "do it again, if necessary." Some of the regulars who were near where the difficulty occurred, make statements, however, in direct conflict with that given by the parties implicated. They say that Ford and Richardson were standing on the sidewalk when they were approached by Walker and Patrick, who peremptorily ordered them under arrest. The regulars refused, of course, to obey, and explained that they belonged to the Forty-fifth United States Infantry, but the militiamen paid no attention to their remonstrance and attempted to force them along. Ford and his comrade both resisted. While the former was in the act of possessing himself of Walker's gun, Richardson knocked Patrick to the ground. Patrick almost immediately regained his feet and shot at Richardson, the ball, however, taking fatal effect in the person of Ford.

The affair created intense excitement among the regulars and militia who were at the time in the jungle, and a very large crowd gathered around the lifeless form of the soldier. Quiet was restored through the prompt and active exertions of the police.

The remains of Ford were conveyed to Ash Barracks after an inquest had been held by Justice Mathews, who summoned the following jury: P. McTigue, T. L. Chenault, W.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 13.

City orders sell at 97 and 98, and are scarce at that.

There are quite a number of cases of scarlet fever in town.

The warm sunshine of the past two days has made the rose bushes begin to bud.

In Goshen, Scott county, the Christian church has been having a revival, with a good many accessions.

A new pavement is being laid on New Market street, south side, between Spring and Pearl streets.

Jonathan Thixton will most likely be a candidate for the position of City Marshal.

The 30th of March is suggested by some as the proper time for holding the municipal Democratic nominating convention.

Farmers feel a good deal of apprehension about the mild weather. It is feared the fruit trees will bud prematurely, and that the frost in March will have a most disastrous effect.

All the Radical office-seekers in town are seeking the patronage of the General Government, while the Democrats are looking after city and county offices.

Five cattle died in Scott county, near Vienna, last week. The farmers feel some apprehension, but the disease has not proven contagious.

James Ferriet, Esq., returned from Cincinnati yesterday morning, where he has been making arrangements for his great Union ticket agency at the Galt House.

A fellow named Dave Lamp, on Thursday night, was caught in a negro shanty, two and a half miles out the pike, at an unseasonable hour of night, and fled in such indecent haste that he left his trowsers behind him. He has not since been heard from.

John Anderson and Ald. John R. Armstrong, it is said, will present their names before the Democratic convention for the position of city Marshal.

Captain J. W. Jacobs, of the ferry, is straightening up the American Odd-Fellow Magazine matter, which was left in such a muddle by the notorious Harry Keys.

There has been for the past week a large number of immigrants passing over the "Jeff. Road," bound for different points in Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Within the past two days one hundred freight cars have arrived at the "Jeff." depot. They were laden with a great deal of Southern freight—spring stocks of the Southern merchants, for the opening trade.

There are quite a number of gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. Among them are Ald. Levi Sparks, Wm. Ingram, Dr. C. R. McBride, Justice John T. Sanders, Felix R. Lewis, and Ald. Kegwin. The names of Ald. Burke and Mr. Diffendaffer are mentioned as available in case of the party being unable to make a choice from among the other candidates.

A number of our best amateur vocalists have formed a private musical association. This society will have its first business meeting in the law office of Mr. B. P. Davey, on the corner of Chestnut and Spring streets, next Tuesday evening.

On Thursday a couple of belligerents, accompanied by a large crowd of sports, went out back of Jeffersonville to have a set to, in settlement of some differences existing between them. The whole affair was conducted with the greatest secrecy, so much so that nobody but the contestants and witnesses know whether they went, what was done, who was hurt, who were there, nor anything of the particulars. No arrests were made, for all the efforts of the officers to obtain some clue to the participants were baffled.

The alarm of fire sounded last evening at six o'clock was caused by the burning of two beds in a prison cell in the left wing, second story, of the State Prison South. It is said that the prisoners were using benzine on their beds for the destruction of chinches, and, getting the candle too near that inflammable article, a combustion was the result. The fire was speedily quenched. In this connection we will take the liberty to call the attention of the Council to the absolute necessity of a fire engine in our city. The little fiddling one-horse concern the city now has would perhaps do for the Esquimaux region, but is certainly unfit for a city like Jeffersonville.

The railroad men of the "Jeff Road" yesterday were delighted at the arrival of one of Pullman's splendid sleeping coaches from Chicago on the early morning train. It brought with in its palatial apartments, A. B. Pullman, Superintendent of Pullman Palace Car Company, Mr. A. Longstreet, Chief Engineer of the same; S. W. Richards and J. O. Milton, both prominent citizens of Chicago. We understand that Mr. Pullman has come down with the intention of entering into a contract with the Ohio Falls Car Works for the building of a number of the Pullman palace sleeping coaches. The car in which these gentlemen came is in the yard of the Ohio Falls Car Company, and is worth visiting.

There was a regular knock-down-and-drag-out row on Thursday night at Geo. Neilly's saloon, in which Matthew and Dudley Divine, and Miles King, and his amiable spouse were the principal participants. The former three had started out for a feast at the shrine of Bacchus, and were pretty full when Mrs. King arrived and proposed to put a stop to their fun, at least so far as her husband was concerned. One of the Divine revelers informed her that the *habitues* of Neilly's bar-room did not recognize women's rights, and ended his speech by calling Mrs. King a son of a b—. Mrs. King could not stand this, and returned the insult with well-directed blows that sent the inebriate Divine floundering to the floor. A general row ensued, resulting in black eyes, bloody noses, bruised heads, and disfigurations of frontispieces generally. The whole party appeared before Mayor Poindexter yesterday morning, bearing their battle scars as *prima facie* evidence that they had been in a muss. As for Mrs. King she was allowed to go free because she had entered the bar-room to take her husband home and committed no aggression until insulted in a most provoking manner, even her Irish "rix." The three men all paid $13 50 as a fine. When Kings and Divines thus break the law what can be expected of common folks.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Clarksville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky river	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. river	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—February 12.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, [illegible]
Morning Star, Henderson	[illegible]
Nick Longworth, N. O.	Darling, Memphis

DEPARTURES—February 12.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Legal Tender, N. O.	Morning Star, Henderson
Darling, Cin.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Silver Lake No. 4, Portland
R. C. Gray, city wharf.	N. Longworth, city wharf
Richmond, Portland.	

THE RIVER commenced rising at this point yesterday and up to dark had risen inch, with 8 feet 3 inches water in the canal, 5 feet 5 inches water in the chute, and 5 inches water on the rocks. Weather clear and spring-like. Business only moderately brisk.

The Tarascon is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Blue Wing will take her departure for Kentucky river at 3 P. M. to-day, from the wharf.

The Abeona is announced for Tennessee river at 5 P. M. to-day, from the city wharf.

The Champion is advertised to leave for St. Louis at 12 M. to-day from the city wharf.

The R. C. Gray will depart for Pittsburg at 4 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Lady Grace has entered the Cincinnati and Evansville trade in connection with the Charmer. She will leave this port on her down trip on Sunday.

The falls pilot was busy yesterday towing barges up over the falls.

The big Nick Longworth arrived from New Orleans yesterday, and ascended the falls—an unparalleled feat at this stage of water. She will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday.

The low pressure Richmond arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a fair trip of freight and people. She will return to New Orleans Sunday morning at 10 A. M. She is at the Portland wharf, and will commence loading this morning at the following rates: Pork, through, 90c per bbl; way, $1 25; bacon, through, 40c per 100 lbs; way, 50c do. Other freights in proportion.

The Legal Tender was detained at Jeffersonville yesterday morning. She was due but could not descend the falls as she was towing a barge containing 550 bbls of pork and 150 tierces of lard, which she did not have room for and which she was engaged to deliver at Richmond. She has also engagements for 600 bbls of potatoes at New Albany.

The Nick Longworth reshipped 87 hhds sugar, 8 bbls molasses, and 30 sacks of coffee on the mailboat for Cincinnati.

The Silver Lake No. 4 was transferring her freight to the barges yesterday preparatory to ascending the falls. She had not reached the city wharf at dark.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors at their recent session in Washington decided to continue in force the present rules for the government of pilots for the reason that the pilots of Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis differ widely as to the changes petitioned for.

The St. Louis and New Orleans steamboatmen have arranged and executed agreements to consolidate the boats of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company and the following outsiders: Thompson Dean, Mary Ella, Commonwealth, Mississippi, Republic, Ruth, Bismarck, forming a joint stock company. They have raised a fund of $10,000 to be used to defeat any attempt that may be made to form a combination. They also propose to keep three boats in port at all times to meet opposition.

The P. W. Strader is due from New Orleans to-day. She has the following freight: 6 hhds sugar, 70 bbls molasses, for St. Albany; 145 hhds sugar, 237 bbls molasses, [illegible] bbls tallow, for Louisville; 50 hhds sugar, 11 bbls [illegible], for Madison; 21 hides, 4 bbls ecocanuts, for Cincinnati.

Captain Thomas Newell has taken command of the Bermuda at Memphis, and will run her in the lower Ohio trade.

A Dayton lady gave birth to three babies on board the steamer Emperor about a week ago, when the boat was near New Madrid.

Robert Good, Esq., has been appointed Inspector of Hulls for the port of Mound City.

It is reported at Pittsburg that James Irwin, second engineer of the Mississippi, was lost overboard on her last trip to New Orleans.

Robert Campbell, an old coal boat pilot, was arrested at Pittsburg a few days ago for dealing faro.

A fireman of the Emma Floyd, named John Saunders, a German about thirty years of age, was lost overboard from that steamer Wednesday near Warsaw. He was missed at twelve o'clock to go on duty, and was not afterward seen. He was from Pittsburg, where it is thought he has relatives living.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—The report in the Cincinnati papers that the Argonaut had been sold is not true. She passed up to-day with the following: 7 bales cotton, 70 packages merchandise; George W. Wicks & Co.; 13 barrels tallow, 13 sacks, 119 bales cotton for Cincinnati. John Walker passed up, and will arrive Sunday. The Virginia following: 75 hhds sugar, Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.; 45 do., H. W. Good; 39 hogsheads, 1 package coffee, D. B. Craig; 12 hhds sugar, 32 half barrels molasses, Jackson, Loring & Co.; 25 crates earthenware, Walton Peckham; 3 hhds sugar, agent Louisville and Memphis railroad; 2 packages mdse, Phillips & Scully. For Cincinnati—56 bbls molasses, Baker & Co.; 17 bbls do., W. J. & Co.; 35 bbls potatoes, D. H. Baldwin; Clark & Zanone; 9 packages mdse, W. H. Marks. Weather very mild. River stationary. Business fair.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—Weather very pleasant. Business on the wharf active. Heavy shipments are being made by the Pittsburg manufacturers. Monongahela 9 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. Arrived—Packets. Departed—Sallie, and the packets. Leaves Saturday for St. Louis—Wild Duck and barges loaded down.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Weather clear. Ther. 38. River 8 feet scant and falling.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 12.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Departed—Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Norman, with 700 bales cotton, Evansville; Sam. Hale, 700 bales, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.—River rising slowly, with 6½ feet on Harpeth shoals. News from above reports a rise of 4 feet to come. Weather fair and warm. The John Lumsden and Tallisman arrived from Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Arrived—Forsyth and Shreve, from Vicksburg; Commonwealth, from New Orleans; Kate Kearney, from Keokuk. Departed—Mollie McPike, for Keokuk; Belle Memphis, for Memphis; Schuyler, for Peoria; Liberty No. 4, Ohio river.

River about stationary. Weather clear and warm. Mercury at 3 P. M. 72 deg.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Arrived—Emma Floyd, from Nashville; Abeona, from Tennessee river; Milbray, from Nashville; Port Gibson, from Little Rock. Departed—Champion, for St. Louis; J. W. Garrett, for New Orleans; Emperor, for Wheeling.

Weather like summer. Business active. River rising, with 28½ feet in the channel.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—Port List—Armada, Evansville packet, at 9 P. M.; Peoria City, Louisville to New Orleans, at 2 A. M.; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 2 A. M.; Tyrone, Nashville to Cairo, at 4 A. M.; Argonaut, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 11 A. M.; Capa, Evansville to Memphis, at 1 P. M.; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, at 1 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 4 P. M.; Groesbeck, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 7 P. M.; Hambleton, Memphis to Evansville, at 8 P. M. River rose one inch. Weather clear and pleasant.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

Our local inspectors have been busy taking testimony in the United States and America disaster, and will soon make their official report on the sad disaster.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

[illegible]

The Vicksburg Herald of the 30th says:

[illegible]

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says:

The infuriated Mollie Grace and the heavy Van Pardis are engaged in an exciting contest for freight up the river. The Commodore will have to buy Frank's boats.

The United States Revenue Collector, ... [illegible]

☞ Some of the French journals announce the discovery in the public archives of the "Man with the Iron Mask." The solution of the historical enigma is said to be established on authentic evidence, and has been communicated in a sealed letter to the President of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, and, without doubt, will shortly be made known to the world.

☞ Here is the verdict of a coroner's jury near Pittsburg: "That the said Catharine Rex, after being seduced and moved by the devil at Shalertown aforesaid, did, [illegible] of malice aforethought, [illegible] strangle and kill herself, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

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The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Clinton county wants a railroad.

Frankfort has a female phrenologist.

Mount Sterling is paying sixty cents per bushel for coal.

The chicken cholera is prevailing in Hart county.

An organized gang of thieves are now boldly operating upon the lower Ohio.

Two divorce cases were granted at the last term of the Robertson Circuit Court.

The citizens of Hiseville, Barren county, are about commencing the erection of a magnificent church edifice.

Stanford has more kinds of mud and more of it than any town of its size in Kentucky.

The Frankfort divines are after the members of their congregation who attend theatrical exhibitions.

Two horse thieves named Wells and Stowper were killed in Bath county last week and a third, named Moore, captured.

The foundation of the new court-house at Edmonton, Metcalfe county, is finished, and the preparations for burning the brick are being pushed forward in a hurry.

Gardner Fitz, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of McLean county, died at his residence, near Calhoon, on the 14th ultimo.

Burr H. Triplett, Esq., a young and well-known member of the bar of Owensboro, died very suddenly, from unknown causes, on Wednesday morning last.

The time for holding the spring term of the Barren Circuit Court has been changed from the first Monday in March to the second Tuesday in April.

A difficulty occurred in Richmond on Sunday evening last, between John Myers and Hugh Nahm, in which the latter received several severe stabs, one of which severed the femoral artery. It is thought that he cannot recover.

A construction train on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, composed of an engine and six cars, which left Covington at half-past 5 o'clock Thursday morning, was thrown off the track when about three miles out, by which several of the cars were badly smashed and one man killed and one mortally wounded. The name of the former is John Maloney. He was crushed between two cars. The wounded man is George B. Gorham, a brakeman. His skull was badly fractured, and it is feared he cannot recover. The cause of the train being thrown off was a landslide, which occurred some time during Wednesday night. This is the first accident attended by loss of life that has occurred on the Louisville and Cincinnati road.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Edgefield, Tennessee, has a flourishing bucket manufactory.

Three pints of whisky killed a negro in Prince George county, Va., last week.

A man named Rockwell killed his brother at Rock House Prairie, Mo., a few days ago.

The Vicksburg Herald wants information of the heirs of Miles Sherwood, of Milliken's Bend, La., who died in 1835.

The residence of R. D. Phillips, in Surry county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

It is proposed by an association of gentlemen of Boston, to build a telegraph line between Washington and New Orleans.

Two negro wenches near Meridian, Miss., whipped a little white girl in the face with switches to make her say "mistress" to them.

A religious paper in Atlanta, Ga., under the head of "Atlanta Market Reports," chronicles the marriage of a couple in East Tennessee.

During the month of January, there were only ten deaths in the city of Wilmington, N. C.

Improvements on a large scale are going forward in the city of Newbern, N. C. It is a sign of prosperity, and the return of better times.

The young men of Wilmington, N. C., propose to raise by subscription a sufficient amount with which to purchase a good steam fire engine.

The city fathers and gas company of Knoxville, Tenn., have amicably adjusted their disagreements and the city is now lighted with gas.

A company of eighteen Cherokee Indians, from North Carolina, are traveling through Tennessee playing ball and dancing for the amusement of the natives.

Gen. Geo. E. Pickett has been appointed Solicitor General for the State of Virginia of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.

Raiford, Driver, and Pearce, whites, were convicted of highway robbery at Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

An organized band of horse thieves have been discovered and broken up in Texas. One of the gang confessed that their operations had extended to nearly every county in Texas and to Louisiana and Arkansas.

An [illegible] block of buildings in Franklin, Tenn., the most valuable in the town was burned on Friday morning. The buildings were fired by a negro man who was fired upon and wounded, but made his escape.

An iron steamer has been built at Norfolk, Va., for the purpose of [illegible] fish and game from Currituck Sound at all seasons, without the possibility of injury by the changes of the weather.

Thomas Felt, a boy of eleven summers, lost his life at Wilmington, N. C., by attempting to jump from the cow catcher of an engine on which he was riding. He fell, and the wheels of the engine crushed his skull.

A squad of militia while passing through Cleveland, Tenn., on Saturday, acted in an outrageous manner, beating inoffensive negroes and insulting white people. They also attempted to murder the town marshal.

A considerable portion of the testimony of General Gillem in the Mississippi case is missing. It is reported that the missing papers were abstracted by the stenographer who wrote them and who has disappeared.

"A main" of cocks will be pitted in Mobile on the 15th inst., and one in Selma on the 15th of April. Thirty-one chickens will be shown in each main—$250 each fight, and $5,000 the odd. Great sport is expected.

The Board of Public Works of Virginia last week signed the deed of sale, for the "Desert Tract," a body of 5,354 acres of land, in Princess Anne, opposite Cape Henry. The land was bought by Messrs. John M. Frazier and Thos. M. Hall, of Baltimore, for $26,000.

A gang of thieves and murderers, who for some time have been a terror to the honest people of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Wayne, Wilson, and other counties in North Carolina, has come to grief. They were betrayed by one of the number, and all hands captured except two.

The McMinnville (Tennessee) New Era says that two gentlemen reached that place last Tuesday from Ashland, Ohio, with 337 fine wooled sheep and eighteen head of dairy cows, intending to establish a dairy some three miles from that place.

The gross amount paid to foreign insurance companies in the State of Virginia for the year 1868, as far as heard from, is $420,000. Several have not been heard from, and it is supposed that when the full amount is reported it will reach at least $450,000.

On the night of the 2d inst., near Bellville, Austin county, Texas, Mrs. Bracy Roach was shot and killed while sitting at the supper table about eight o'clock at night. The cowardly murderer shot her through a window, twelve buck shot entering her face and breast and killing her instantly. As yet no clew has been obtained of the assassin.

The New Orleans Times says: "General Sherman, though coming here for his health, appears robust and active nevertheless. He has requested that no formal reception or ceremonies be tendered him." The Crescent remarks: "General Sherman will find that the Radicals have transferred a lot of city barbers and cornfield negroes into Calhouns and Websters in something less than three years."

The preliminary examination of the negroes charged with the murder of Frederick Broodbaker and Frederick Brickman, in Savannah, on the 8th of December, took place in that city on Saturday last, and resulted in the committal of the following negroes: William Floyd, Sampson Wiggins, Aleck Edwards, Jack Wiggins, John Williams, Isaac Brown, Nero Williams, Cæsar Wiggins and Peter Bennett, for trial on a charge of murder.

A widow lady who lives near Starkville, Miss., besides attending to her little children, two in number, and performing her other house work, planted, cultivated and picked out during the past season, two bales of good middling cotton. On last Saturday she hauled one of the bales to Meridian and sold it, realizing the handsome little sum of $130, and holds the other bale for higher prices. Since the close of the war Mrs. T—— has wove all the cloth for the every-day wear of her entire family; but becoming tired of such hard work, determined to plant a crop of cotton, which she did, with the above result. After investing $40 of the proceeds of her crop, she found that she had more cloth than she could possibly have woven during the year.

The Stage in the Pulpit.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the stage exists among us as a powerful and growing institution. It is patronized and enjoyed by all classes of society, the clergy alone excepted. Modern society derives its chief recreation and amusement from the theater, the opera, and the novel. As we advance in wealth and cultivation we build finer theatres and opera houses; we bestow more liberal praise and richer rewards upon favorite performers. Never has there been a time when the stage, both musical and dramatic, was in so flourishing a condition. It shows no signs of decrepitude and decay, but rather seems to be moving onward towards higher degrees of excellence, thus indicating that the general law of progression applies here as to all other terrestrial affairs. All this is as plain as the nose on a man's face, and most people, we would fain believe, take a sincere pleasure in hearing of the erection of a new theater or an opera house, or of the *debut* of a new candidate for histrionic or operatic honors. And in feeling thus they are not conscious of any sinfulness, or perversity of taste and judgment. Unless told so by some being wiser and holier than ourselves, we would never imagine that the master spirit of the whole system of our popular amusements was the evil one himself, nor that stage representations contained an inherent principle of evil, which rendered them gigantic agencies of social corruption. Yet this is the judgment pronounced on our favorite amusements by Dr. Humphrey. His discourse reads more like a solemn satire than the solemn declaration of an honest conviction, which it really is. Such a bombshell as this sermon should make us pause. We are surprised that the discovery had not long ago been made by the ferocious Carlyle, who alone of all living writers has command of language stronge enough to take away the scales from our eyes, and flood the subject with such rays of light as to make us see the awful peril of our situation, and the manifest destiny of a society given to theaters and operas as ours is. As it is, the world does not agree with Dr. Humphrey, but it is deeply interested in knowing the truth of the matter. It is also open to conviction, and will tolerate and listen to any amount of intelligent discussion of the question. If it be true that all the world have gone astray, and are wandering in the paths of sin and death, by indulging a taste for music and the drama, it will require a vast deal of patience, reason, and eloquence to bring it back to the right way. Under this view of the case Dr. Humphrey's phillipic has come none too soon, and he may also be pardoned for his liberal employment of strong lights and heavy shadows. And yet we fear that no amount of preaching will ever change the world's opinions and habits with reference to the stage. In this age of science and free inquiry, important social facts are not sufficiently explained by referring them to the agency of the Evil One, nor is it willing to condemn or support an institution according as it conforms to or conflicts with the articles of an ancient and preconceived creed. Such methods of settling disputed questions and of overcoming obnoxious systems and institutions suited well enough in an age of superstition, but now-a-days the mind asks for proof as a condition of believing or disbelieving a thing. It also believes in the laws of nature, and is rapidly coming to the conviction that history is the product of such laws, and that underlying all social phenomena there are certain general principles, which must be grasped before we can arrive at an intelligent comprehension of the phenomena themselves. Of such is the institution of popular amusements. Complex and difficult social questions like this of the influence of the stage upon society cannot have their status fixed, cannot be proved to be worthy, or unworthy, by an appeal to history, by the verdict of a church council or the mere opinion of individuals whose conclusions have necessarily been determined by the incidents of personal experience. It is emphatically a question of social science, and should be dealt with in the spirit of a scientific philosopher. Preachers may and should discuss it, but, if they treat it from the theological point of view, we despair of getting much light from them. The theologian, finding the stage hostile to his creed, would pull it up root and branch, no matter what the consequence to society. This would be fanaticism, not wise policy. The true reformer would proceed on a different principle. Recognizing the stage as an important social institution, he would direct his efforts towards improving its tone and character, and propose for his object its incorporation by society as one of its most beautiful arts and worthiest professions.

The Kentucky Legislature.

The Kentucky Legislature appears to be neglecting certain measures, which, we think, demand its attention. Important State interests, we fear, are not sufficiently regarded.

Why is the matter of the Federal Civil Rights Bill not considered and acted on in the State Senate? Gov. Stevenson called the attention of the Legislature strongly to the subject in his able message. He recommended that the Legislature should authorize him to employ counsel to test the constitutionality of the odious and oppressive law before the judiciary of the country, and the recommendation was warmly responded to by the press and the people. The lower house of the General Assembly adopted the requisite legislation, but, although the session is fast drawing to a close, the Senate shows no sign of acting upon the subject at all. We don't understand why this is. Of course the Senate means to act. To suppose otherwise were certainly to do great injustice and wrong to that admirable body. But why delay? Why not act at once? Is not the civil rights law in full and undisputed force to-day? Are not our people liable all the time to be brought under the operation of it? And should we submit one hour longer than necessary to even the nominal authority of a law, which, while it remains upon the statute books, is an insult to the Democracy of the nation and to the nation itself? Why is not our Governor empowered to enter with his high and characteristic energy upon the vindication of our rights?

And there's another matter strongly demanding the speedy action of the Legislature. We refer to the subject of immigration. It was treated forcibly and at considerable length and with a strong array of facts in the Governor's message. All recognized its importance. All saw how deeply and vitally the interests and the property of Kentucky were involved. All desired, or thought that they desired, prompt and energetic action. The voice of the press was unanimous and loud. But the session of the Legislature is hastening to its end, and nothing is done and nothing promised. We understand that a sort of caucus or informal meeting of members of the two Houses was held some weeks ago to consider what should be done to promote immigration, but we have not been able to learn that anything was actually done or even agreed on. On the contrary, we have been told that the result, so far as there was any, was rather discouraging. All this is bad, very bad indeed. It is darkly ominous of the future of Kentucky. The States all around us, North, South, East, and West, are wide awake and vigorously active. They are engaged in powerful competition with each other. They leave undone nothing that they can do for the accomplishment of their ends. Let us leap in among them and take part in the rivalry. It is true that they may offer to immigrants some inducements that Kentucky cannot, but it is no less true that she can offer some which they cannot.

We should have been hard at work ere this. Valuable time has been lost. We know, that, in at least one or two cases, advantages have been permitted to slip away from us which might have been secured, but are probably now forever beyond our reach. The present, however, is ours, and we trust that the future will be. One thing is certain: it is, that, if Kentucky shall be prosperous, immigration, free and copious immigration, must be one of the main pillars of her prosperity. If we must give up immigration, we may as well surrender all hope for the destinies of our State. If we cannot induce others to immigrate, we ourselves may as well prepare to emigrate.

Georgia.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle publishes the names of the twenty-eight hundred citizens or pretended citizens of Augusta who have petitioned Congress to put Georgia back under military government. Whether the State has been or is worse off or better off under what the Radicals choose to call civil government than she would have been or would be under an undisguised military government, we know not, but, if worse off, the fault or the crime belongs wholly to the pestilent class now seeking the reestablishment of martial rule. It is a class alike ignorant, reckless, malicious and pestilent. It contains no honest, intelligent and industrious men. It comprises citizens of not the least value, none that are not a curse to every community that they infest. They are a curse to communities respectable and to communities not respectable. And Sumner is their fitting mouth-piece in the Senate. They adopt his doctrines and utter them through his larynx.

Nearly all the names of the Augusta petitioners are signed with *a cross*, the signers, so called, having no more idea of pen, ink, and paper than a brute beast. The names of the prominent Radicals of the city do not appear on the list at all, the owners of those names evidently trying to keep up some little show of self-respect and decency. Very few indeed of the petitioners seem to be known to anybody, and the Chronicle, after making and inviting a good deal of inquiry, declares its conviction, that, of the twenty-eight hundred negroes whose names figure on the petition, not two hundred—that is, not a fourteenth part—are residents of Augusta or known there.

The whole thing is clearly a fraud, an imposition, a villainy, of the most infamous character. Yet it is none the less likely on that account to be successful. The Radicals of Congress are undoubtedly resolved to remand Georgia to military rule. They want petitions to that end, and one kind of petition will answer their purposes as well as another, and, if they couldn't get petitions, they would not hesitate to do their predetermined work without petitions. They mean to hold up Georgia, a fully-reconstructed Southern State, as a warning and a terror to all other Southern States. They intend, by their punishment of her, by their degradation of her, as they consider it, from the list of States, to make other Southern States understand what will be the fate of each and every one of them that shall dare, even though by mistake, to violate the Congressional will.

How long before Radicalism, if it shall succeed in remanding States to military governments in the South, will undertake to go into the same business in the West and North?

The Mississippi Constitution.

The Radical Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives have, it is said, unanimously determined to report against the proposition to force upon Mississippi the odious and obnoxious constitution that her people scornfully rejected by their votes at an election ordained by law. But the decision of the Radical committee is by no means a sure indication of what the decision of the Radical House will be. All of the House committees are Radical, but some of them seem less fiercely, bitterly, and unscrupulously Radical in their action as committees than the House itself. In a very late case, as our readers may remember, the Radical committee of the House on Elections made a unanimous report that Mr. Switzler, a Missouri Radical, was elected and entitled to a seat, and yet the House, without even having the decency to investigate the case for itself, pronounced Mr. Switzler's Radical opponent elected and swore him in! Even the forms of honesty and truth were set at naught by that shameless body.

Some may think that there is no assignable reason for a Radical committee's being less unscrupulous in action than the House itself. But there is at least the semblance of a reason. It isn't that a committee is more honest than the House, but that it is more timid. It has less audacity. If a committee consists of but six or seven members, each one of them is compelled to feel, whether willing or unwilling, a degree of individual responsibility. He is constrained to recognize the danger that any palpably flagitious and villainous action on his part, as one only of half a dozen, will be visited directly home upon him by the people to whom he is accountable for his official conduct. But with the two or three hundred members of the House the case is wholly different. There the responsibility is divided up among so many that the share falling to each is apt to be deemed by him entirely inappreciable. It is so volatilized that it evaporates altogether. Every fellow thinks himself hidden in a crowd as a speer of hay is hidden in a haystack.

Therefore we say that the unanimous decision of a Committee of the House of Representatives in regard to the rejected Constitution of Mississippi may be no sign of what the House will do. Solomon said that "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety," but, if he were alive and well now, he would probably say, that, in a multitude of radical politicians, there is villainy.

☞ The Texas papers are filled with indignant protests against the high-handed attempt of the carpet-bag Convention to divide the State. The spirit which animated the men of the Alamo still animates the people of Texas, and the attempt of a parcel of adventurers to divide the State may prove a dangerous expedient.

☞ The Philadelphia Enquirer calls Breckinridge a "miscreant." This is pretty tough, but it might have been worse. He might have been called a Radical.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Everybody knows it: it's beyond dispute. Every size and style of pictures made by photography is made better, finer, and for less money, by J. C. Elrod, who always pleases. Find his gallery by looking for No. 138, second gallery on Main street, below Fourth. Babies' pictures by electricity.

☞ To-morrow morning at ten o'clock Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction an excellent lot of household and kitchen furniture at the private residence on the southeast corner of Fifth and Green streets.

New Style of Druggists' Labels.

A very beautiful and new design of labels for druggists can be had at Louisville Lithographing and Engraving Company's, 75 Fourth street, Fitch & Lindsey, managers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

There is Not a Lady Living

But what, at "some period" of her life, needs *just such a medicine* as the Duponco Golden Pills. They are *not a secret compound*. Every agent is made *acquainted with the ingredients*. They will tell you they are perfectly harmless, and at the same time will do all that is claimed for them. "One of the *first ladies* of *Cincinnati* writes she would not do without the Pills if she had to pay $5 a box for them. The price is $1.

The Ladies of Louisville, Kentucky,

will find "the celebrated" *Duponco Golden Pills* for females, for sale by WM. W. SMITH, corner Market and Sixth streets; OWEN & SUTTON, corner Market and Floyd streets; T. F. HEETER, corner Main and Seventeenth streets; E. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh and Broadway.

The Ladies of Frankfort, Kentucky,

will find "the celebrated" *Duponco Golden Pills* for "females," for sale by PHILLIPS & HALL, Druggists.

The Ladies of New Albany, Indiana,

will find "the celebrated" *Duponco Golden Pills* for "*females*," for sale by O. SACKETT, Druggist, 83 Pearl street.

The Ladies of Jeffersonville, Indiana,

will find "the celebrated" *Duponco Golden Pills* for *females*, for sale by J. JOHNSON, Druggist.

The Ladies of Seymour, Indiana,

will find "the celebrated" *Duponco Golden Pills* for *females*, for sale by PRICE BROTHERS, Druggists.

Ladies, Everywhere,

by sending $1 through the "Postoffice," to any of the above agents, can have the pills sent (confidentially), and "free of postage" by mail to any part of the city or country.

Ladies, "Cut the Above Out"

for future reference. *See notice* in another part of this paper, *headed* "A Card to the Ladies."

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms, &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at FRANK MADDEN'S, 105 West Jefferson. f13d1m

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

110 LISPENARD ST.,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1867.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the Plantation Bitters of untold value. In the fall of 1866 I was taken with Chills and Fever, with most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called in a Doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your Plantation Bitters—a wine-glass full three times a day—and have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and care of a large family. Yours, &c., SUSAN WILSON.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. fe9 deod&w1

☞ If anything looks more dirty and disgusting than a coat covered with dandruff, it is certainly not known to modern society. "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will effectually eradicate dandruff in a single thorough application. To this valuable preparation was awarded the only prize medal ever bestowed on any compound for the hair. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. f9eod8

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&Th&WeoWly

MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—SELF—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. L. Spalding, Mr. J. J. DOUGLASS to Miss OLLA M. SELF, both of this city.

DIED.

ROBARDS—On Thursday morning, at 8¼ o'clock, MORTIMER D. ROBARDS, Esq., at his residence, in Jefferson county, Ky., aged 44 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence at 1 o'clock Saturday evening.

PREST—On Thursday morning, at 10¼ o'clock, Mrs. J. R. PREST, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. E. L. Grant, in Boone county, Ky.

☞ Cincinnati and New Orleans papers please copy.

KERLIN—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, at 6 o'clock, ROBERT BENTON, youngest son of O. Benton and Ellen F. Kerlin, aged 8 years.

☞ Steubenville (O.) papers please copy.

ALLAN—In Louisville, Feb. 12, 1869, at 2 o'clock A. M., in the 87th year of his age, WILLIAM K. ALLAN.

The subject of this notice was the oldest son of Benjamin Allan, one of the pioneer preachers of Kentucky. He professed faith in Christ in the early part of his life, and was a bishop of the church of Christ at Harrods' creek—for many years has filled his place regularly in the house of worship. His house was always a place of refuge for the wayworn preacher and tired traveler. He bids adieu to his devoted wife and children, and his soul flieth to the one that gave it.

Funeral at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning from his late residence, No. 285 First street.

SUTCLIFF—On February 1, 1869, at his residence in Crittenden county, Ky., after an illness of nearly five weeks, J. N. SUTCLIFF, Esq.

He was born on the 4th day of May, 1812, in the town of Smyrna, county of Chenango, New York, but has been for many years a highly esteemed citizen of Kentucky.

[St. Louis and New York papers please copy.]

COLEMAN—On the 19th of January, in London, England, in the 20th year of her age, DORA C., daughter of the late T. C. Coleman, of this city.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church this (Saturday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc20 d&wly NEW YORK.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

An Act to Change and Fix the Times of Holding the Circuit Courts in the Sixth Judicial District.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the regular terms of holding the Circuit Courts in the Sixth Judicial District be fixed and held as follows:

In the county of Adair on the third Mondays in February and August, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

In the county of Clinton on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue six juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

In the county of Cumberland on the second Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

In the county of Monroe on the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue twelve juridical days at each term, if the business require it.

In the county of Barren on the second Monday in April and October, and continue twenty-four juridical days at each term, if the business thereof require it.

In the county of Hart on the second Monday in May and November, and continue twelve juridical days, if the business require it.

In the county of Green on the fourth Monday in May and November, and continue nine juridical days, if the business require it.

In the county of Metcalfe, on the first Thursday in June and December of each year, and continue nine juridical days, if the business require it.

In the county of Allen on the third Monday in June and December, and continue in session twelve juridical days.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful, whenever the business of any one of the courts in said district shall require it, for the Judge of said district to call a special term of said court, upon giving ten days' notice thereof, as now required by law, and shall have the same power and authority as at a regular term to make the necessary orders to prepare, hear and determine criminal and penal prosecutions, common law and equity cases, in all respects, as if made at a regular term.

Sec. 3. That all persons who are, or shall be, summoned, recognized, or are, or may be, under bonds to appear in either of said courts at any of the terms at present fixed by law, shall be bound to appear therein at the first regular term of said court, as fixed by this act, and, for failing to do so, shall be subject to the same penalties as if they had been summoned, recognized, or bonded to appear at that term. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts aforesaid, so soon as they are informed of the passage of this act, to issue their process and make out their dockets accordingly.

Sec. 4. That, immediately upon the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be published a certified copy thereof in the Daily Frankfort Yeoman and the Daily Louisville Courier-Journal, and to transmit to the clerk of each of the said courts, by mail, a certified copy of this act.

Sec. 5. This act to be in force from its passage.

JOHN T. BUNCH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 5th, 1869.
J. W. STEVENSON.

By the Governor:
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State. f13d3

Opening of Spring Trade, 1869!

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Millinery, Straw, and Fancy Goods,
No. 171 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, north side.

WE would respectfully advise the Trade that we are now and will be daily receiving our Spring and Summer stock, consisting in part of Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Flowers, &c. We will constantly keep on hand Straw Goods of every description and style; also Trimmed Hats, a general line; in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of Millinery Goods pertaining to the trade. To the above we have added a general stock of Fancy and Domestic Notions, such as Dress Trimmings, Parasols, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. To this we call your special attention, and will offer all above goods to the trade at the very lowest Eastern prices. Thanking our old friends and patrons for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. & G. BRONNER & CO.
Prompt attention will be paid to orders. fe13 dim

The Little Ones!

MISS C. C. HAGNER is now prepared to receive a few little girls of from six to ten years as pupils in her HOME SCHOOL.

Simple text-books, short lessons and clear expositions. A recess of five minutes at the end of every hour. "Lessons without tears" is Miss H.'s motto, and no effort will be spared to render the path of knowledge attractive and interesting.

French and drawing if desired.

Terms moderate. Hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M. Residence 368 JEFFERSON STREET, (corner of Thirteenth street). fe13 d1

LECTURES.

LECTURE
For the Benefit of
THE NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH!
On "The Divinity of Confession and the Absolving Power."

TO be delivered by the Rev. J. A. ROONEY, O. P., at the Dominican Church, MONDAY, February 14, 1869, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.
☞ Admission 50 cents. fe13 d3

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY (No. 113) will meet THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7¼ o'clock, for instruction. All brethren in good standing are invited. HIRAM BASSETT, Master.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. C. (No. 18) meets TO-NIGHT at 7 o'clock for Mark deg. By order of JAS. A. BEATTIE, H. P.

APRIL ELECTION.

CITY AUDITOR.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. ja31 dim*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja29 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

NOTICES.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Last Notice to Tax-Payers.

TAX-PAYERS are hereby notified that, unless they call at the Sheriff's office and pay their State tax for 1868, damages will be added to their bills. Every delinquent has been notified, and it will be the fault of the payer if he has damages assessed to him. THIS IS THE LAST CALL.
d9 dtf J. W. DAVIS, Sheriff.

COMPARE PRICES.
The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

WHOSE organs are acknowledged to be the best, have this season introduced very important improvements and new styles of organs, and have materially reduced prices. Four octave organs, $50 each; five octave double-reed organs, five stops, $125. Every one having any idea of purchasing an organ should at least obtain one of their circulars (which will be sent free), and compare prices. Address the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, N. Y., or 154 Tremont street, Boston. fe12 d3&w8

MRS. PERRY,
104½ Center St., near Chestnut, teacher of Piano Forte. Orders may be left at the music stores. fe11 deodim

School Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, in one of the wealthiest counties of the State, a valuable school property, together with cabinet, apparatus, school furniture, &c. The buildings are large and commodious, and will accommodate 40 boarders. For particulars address "F," care of this office. fe11 deod5*

VELOCIPEDES
FOR RAFFLE at WM. KINNAN'S, Third street, bet. Jefferson and Green, at $2 a chance. fe11 d4

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe13 d30 34 Fourth street.

PIANOS!

AN entire NEW STOCK of PIANOS, by the best manufacturers in America, LOW FOR CASH. Just received at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, fe10 deodtf below Third st.

J. H. NICHOLSON, S. B. NICHOLSON.
Formerly with the Louisville Journal.
NICHOLSON & BRO.,
Newspaper Advertising
Agents and Publishers,

Is your business kept before the public? If so, judicious advertising will insure success.

All Advertisements will be received for all Newspapers. All the leading Newspapers kept on file. Advertisements written and notices secured. Specimen papers, with rates of advertising, furnished. The Newspapers pay the Agents' commission. Advertisers will save TIME and MONEY by sending their orders to us.

Especial attention given to orders for Southern and Western papers.

Every description of Printing and Publishing done well and promptly at New York prices.

Orders from business men especially solicited.

OFFICE IN MASONIC BANK BUILDING,
No. 129 Main street, near Fourth,
fe9 d6 LOUISVILLE, Ky.

SADDLERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL

JOHN REID, 190 Main street, CINCINNATI, O., has for sale a large assortment of Plantation, Plow and Wagon Harness, and an extensive assortment of Saddles, Collars, &c., suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Selling cheap for cash. fe7 d3t&w8

Great Bargains
—AT—
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103½ FOURTH STREET.

1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Bands;
1,000 yards Embroidered Jaconet Insertions;
500 Corsets with whalebone from $1 to $4;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50.
Darned Reviere in great variety;
Embr'd Bands and Sleeves, 75c to $1.
Also, to close out,
500 Embroidered Double Bands;
1,000 Colored Embroidered Skirt Bands,
At less than importers' prices, at
fe7 d6 CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe6 deod6mis

BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass.,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENTS.

FOR SALE—A variety of very valuable "Rights," and a large assortment of new patented articles. Send stamp for THE PATENT STAR, containing descriptions of each. fe6 Sat3m

Louisville Lithograph
—AND—
ENGRAVING CO.,
75 Fourth St., Near Main.
OTTO STARCK, Sup't Art Department. G. ROCKERT, Sup't Eng. Department.
FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.

NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by very superior workmen. fe2 dtf

PIANOS!

FROM the great factories of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Son, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzmann, and others, at great bargains, at the warerooms of sole Southwestern Agent, D. P. FAULDS, 76 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

ORGANS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's American and Conservatory Organs are the best reed instruments manufactured; finished in forty different styles for the parlor, churches, school rooms and lodges. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for the Southwest, 76 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description, imported monthly and for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 76 Main street, between Second and Third. f21 dtf

SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
L. SPIES.
ja28 dim* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

B. B. MASON. ABNER HUSTED. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

GOLD PENS.
Get the Best.

HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to E. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 68 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Postoffice Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja28 d3m

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

A FEW more pupils can be received during the coming two weeks. For catalogues and other particulars apply to MRS. W. B. NOLD, 128 dim S. W. corner Chestnut and First sts.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Late with A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. R. S. READ, Virginia.
HARRY WEISSINGER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Office No. 283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.
j5 d6m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of THOME & THIERMAN has this day dissolved, Mr. Jacob Thome, Jr., retiring by mutual consent. All the business of the late firm will be settled by H. W. Thierman & Co., who will continue the business.
LOUISVILLE, February 10, 1869.

In retiring from the heretore existing firm of Thome & Thierman, I return my sincere thanks to our friends and patrons, and commend Messrs. Thierman & Co. to the same confidence and patronage which have heretofore been extended to the house.
fe13 dimhl JACOB THOME, Jr.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. HOBLITZELL,
J. W. TERRY.
Witness: W. T. HOBLITZELL.
Louisville, Feb. 10, 1869. fe12 d12*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.

Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,

Cave Hill Marble Works,

next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS,
ja31 dtf FLA. CARDONI.

Copartnership Notice.

JOSEPH GLASER is admitted as a partner in the Louisville Steam Stone Works, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, dating from the 1st day of January, 1869. The name and style of the new firm is Macdonald, Schuler & Co.
OWEN MACDONALD,
GEORGE SCHULER,
ja15 dim JOSEPH GLASER.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.
WM. HUGHES,
J. W. GOSLEE,
JNO. D. TAGGART,
de10d3m&w13 GEO. W. TARLETON.

BANKRUPTCY.

Attention, Bankrupts.

LAW OFFICE OF WARD & SONS,
No. 14 CENTER STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL the cases filed in bankruptcy in 1868 having by proper steps passed into the hands of assignees, and now having time to dispose of all the cases on my docket without any delay, and there being 200 or 300 cases in which discharges can be given in the next 60 days, if bankrupts or their attorneys will give them proper attention, all persons interested are hereby notified that cases will be closed and forwarded to the Judge for discharge or other proper steps within 24 hours after they are ready for me to act upon them.
fe13 dtf J. H. WARD, Register.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN PETTY, of ——, in the county of Franklin and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Winchester, Ky., before Thomas M. Eginton, Register, on the 6th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. fe13 d2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. M. MOORE, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. f13 Sa3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JAS. H. & R. M. Fizer. Petition for final discharge filed February 5, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Jas. H. & R. M. Fizer, bankrupts, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 11th day of March, 1869, to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupts aforesaid should not be discharged from their debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register. J. H. RICKART, Assignee. fe13 Sa3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JEREMIAH DEBELL. Petition for final discharge filed February 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Jeremiah Debell, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owingsville, Bath county, Ky., on the 11th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the said bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts. ROBERT COULTHARD, Register. MATTHEW THOMSON, Assignee. fe13 Sa3

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 5th day of Feb., A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. RANSDELL, of Campbellsburg, in the county of Henry, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 1st day of February, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. fe12 S2

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of J. W. HOBSON, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. W. Hobson, of Logan county, Ky., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. Russellville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1869. J. B. ROBERTS, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of H. R. BLICK, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of H. R. Blick, of Logan county, Ky., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Russellville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1869. J. B. ROBERTS, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JULIUS GOTTSCHALK, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHAS. KELLY, of Christian county and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. C. HIGGINS, of Christian county and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of M. TRACKER, of Christian county and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of M. V. VAUGHN, of Christian county and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. W. McGEE, of Christian county and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Kentucky, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. J. PRATHER, of the county of Meade and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. W. SMITH, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. fe6 Sa3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Ky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of GEO. W. CHILTON. Petition for final discharge filed February 8, 1869. By order of court the creditors of Geo. W. Chilton, a bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 22d day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. D. RITTER, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. fe6 Sa2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Elkton, Ky., the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JESSE RUSSELL, of Elkton, in the county of Todd, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. J. D. CHRISTIAN, Assignee. j30 Sa3

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

S. ULLMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Notions, and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed their extensive stock to the capacious house
No. 201 Main st., north side, between Fifth and Sixth,
Where they will be prepared to show to their old and new customers one of the largest stocks ever brought to this city, comprising everything in the Dry Goods and Fancy Goods line. Liberal inducements will be offered to the trade. Thanking their old friends and patrons for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in their new place.
j28 dim S. ULLMAN & CO.

William Redmond,
IMPORTER OF
Irish Linens, 120 Duane Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS FOR SALE BY THE PACKAGE
4-4 SHIRTING LINENS;
4-4 DRAWER LINENS;
BRO. HOLLANDS, BRO. DRILLS;
CHINESE, BLOUSE, AND BLAY LINENS;
BROWN and WHITE DUCKS;
SUPERFINE 3x3 LINEN CHECKS,
&c., &c.,
OF THE WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF
JAS. & ROBT. YOUNG, Ballymena.
j28 dim

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent.
A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. j22 d3m

C. COGGESHALL,
Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
Special attention is called to my
Felt Roofing,
Which is FIRE-PROOF, and more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings, and takes the place of Shingles.
All persons having TIN, IRON, or METAL ROOFS will find it to their advantage to use
COGGESHALL'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT.
All kinds of ROOFING MATERIALS for sale.
ja8 dtf

Cecilian College,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
EXCLUSIVELY MALE.
BOARD, tuition, washing, lights, fuel, &c., per twenty weeks $180
EXTRAS:
Stationery, Music, Modern Languages.
For particulars apply to Messrs. Webb & Co., Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, or to Messrs. H. A. CECIL & BROS., d31 d&w Elizabethtown, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canned Goods.

400 BXS. Cove Oysters,
100 bxs Peaches, Damsons, &c.
50 bxs Yarmouth Corn,
20 bxs Maryland Corn,
500 bxs Tomatoes.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Coffee.

450 BAGS Fair to Prime Rio, just received and for sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Nails.

1000 KEGS Pittsburgh, 500 kegs Wheeling.
For sale by GARDNER & CO.,
fe13 d6 196 West Main street.

Merchandise in Exchange.

A LARGE, well-assorted, fresh, and desirable stock of Clothing will be exchanged for an improved plantation and part money. Address "Planter," this office. fe11 d1

Employment.

30 ENERGETIC middle-aged men to sell the new improved Grover & Baker Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines.

To suitable parties liberal terms and splendid territory offered in various parts of Kentucky. Call on or address GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
fe11 d6 136 Fourth street, Masonic Temple, Louisville.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. B. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file their claims with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days.
Feb. 10, 1869—fe11 dtf K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

1,500 barrels "Beargrass Distillery" Copper Whisky

FOR sale at said distillery. We are ready to make contracts for No. 1 corn, deliverable at said distillery.
fe9 d6&w4 SCHULTHESS & CO., Proprietors.

The Largest Commission Paid to Agents

TO solicit orders for the Crystal Door-plate. For particulars address CLARK ARNOLD,
fe9 d6 Box 284, Owensboro, Ky.

Starch.

HAVING been appointed agents for the Blue River Starch Mills, we are prepared to supply the trade with a superior article at manufacturers' prices.
S. M. LEMONT & CO.,
fe6 deodim 72 Second st., bet. Main & Market.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN SECURITY BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2, 1869.

IN consequence of the incessant and urgent demand of many parties who desire to become holders of stock in the German Security Bank, the Board of Directors have determined to avail themselves of a portion of their chartered privileges, and increase the capital stock of said bank five hundred shares, or fifty thousand dollars. Subscription books for this purpose will be opened at the office of the bank from the 4th to the 20th of the present month, both days inclusive, when subscriptions can be made, and will be received in accordance with the terms and regulations as adopted by the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board.
fe4 dtfe20 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Cannel Coal!

WE have just received a stock of the best Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price; also, a large stock of the best Pittsburg Coal. Orders have prompt attention.
KENNEDY & IRWIN,
fe3 dim 104 Third street.

Louisville Chancery Court.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1869.
Kentucky Insurance Company vs. C. W. Osburn, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the aforesaid Company that the time of receiving proof of their claims has been extended to March 1, 1869.

All persons having claims against said company will produce them, properly proven, on or before the said March 1, 1869.

By order of the Chancellor.
J. W. BATCHELOR,
j22 d&wtd Receiver Ky. Ins. Co.

Removal.

J. H. RYAN & STARS, dealers in leather and shoe findings, have removed from No. 37 Fourth st. to No. 255 north side Main st., one door below corner Seventh. fe5 d12&w4

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.
P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja30 dtf

Silver Drips.

100 BBLS.; 200 kegs, 5 and 8 gallon;
In store and for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
ja26 dtf

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

240 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
350 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,000 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
50 bags Laguayra "
2000 kegs nails;
In store and arriving and for sale by
j21 d5m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Nails.

2,500 KEGS assorted in store and arriving and for sale by
j10 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Coffee.

1,000 BAGS in store and arriving, from fair to choice, for sale by
ja3 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Sugar and Molasses.

325 BBLS. New Orleans Molasses, from fair to choice;
100 hhds New Orleans Sugar, from fair to choice;
Received by steamers Indiana, Richmond, and railroad, and for sale by
j13 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Refined Sugar.

500 BBLS. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated
100 bbls. A;
100 bbls. B;
150 bbls Extra C;
In store and for sale by
ja8 MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mb8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.
Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S
Tonic Bitters
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 25, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong,	A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,

Wm. S. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S
COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.
No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

Eclipse Livery Stable,
Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.
DAVID M. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. ABLE.
WILLIAMS & ABLE.

HAVING taken possession of this large stable, we are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public in all the branches of our business, viz: Livery, Forwarding, Commission, and Sale.

The personal attention of the firm will be given to all business intrusted to us. Mules and Horses of the best quality will be always kept on hand for sale.
j12 d3m WILLIAMS & ABLE.

BARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans.
PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS
d4 d3m

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,
No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.
THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
a12 d3m

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, on the 1st Day of January, 1869, (condensed from the Original Statement on File in the Auditor's Office at Frankfort, Ky.)

Capital stock—the company being purely mutual.	Nothing
ASSETS.	
Cash in bank, bearing interest, currency	$525,241 95
gold	74,387 75
prem. on do	35,088 21
Total cash	$635,698 91
Real estate owned by company	951,807 08
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth 100 per cent. more than mortgaged for	21,125,179 45
Debts due the company otherwise secured	1,000,000 00
Deferred premiums, semi-annually and quarterly	1,300,000 00
United States and New York State bonds owned by the company	5,839,678 50
Interest due and unpaid	14,442 46
Interest accrued but not yet due	134,128 17
Rents accrued but not yet due	6,416 67
Total assets of the company	$31,017,330 32
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not yet due, including reversionary additions	$236,854 10
Losses reported, awaiting proofs	48,000 00
Total liabilities	$284,854 10

F. S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

☞ This company furnishes insurance in any approved form, combining the advantages of all other companies with UNEQUALED FINANCIAL SECURITY.

[No. 251—Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1, 1869.

This is to certify that B. D. Kennedy, as Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said B. D. Kennedy, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at his office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have set my hand the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.
BENJ. D. KENNEDY,
General Agent Department of Kentucky,
fe11 d3 Office No. 142 West Main St., Louisville.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Merchants' Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

TO the Auditor of State of Kentucky, JANUARY 1, 1869:

Amount of capital stock paid up is	$200,000 00
ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in bank	$43,246 48
U. S. 5-20, 10-40 and 6 per cent. bonds	110,750 00
Connecticut, Michigan and other State and city bonds	51,300 00
New York city, Hartford and Boston bank stocks	88,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages	184,500 00
Interest accrued on same	5,345 91
Amount of actual available assets	$484,642 34
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted but not due	$12,390 44
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	10,525 00
Losses resisted by the company	7,500 00
Amount required to remove all outstanding risks at 50 per cent	168,358 82
Amount of liabilities against the company, excluding capital stock	$198,914 26

As per original on file with the Auditor of State, at Frankfort, and copy with the Clerk of Jefferson County Court, at Louisville, Ky.
W. S. VERNON & CO. Agents,
fe13 d12 No. 137 West Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Comp'y
OF NEW YORK,

AS per original on file with Clerk of Jefferson County Court, made to Auditor of Kentucky, December 31, 1868:

Receipts during the year 1868	$2,363,310 29
Disbursements during the year 1868	1,180,753 63
Assets	5,367,537 50

'ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.

Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash company.
Liberal modes of payments of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
All kinds of nonforfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestible.
All endowment policies and the nonforfeiting life policies nonforfeitable after one payment.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividends:

Policies Issued in 1865, Only 4 Years Ago.

Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium paid.	Added to policy.	Total am't policy.
40	$10,000	$1,480	$3,372	$13,372
35	8,000	1,092	2,848	10,848
30	7,500	1,008	2,793	10,308
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.
ATWOOD, WAGGENER & CO., Agts.
fe9 d12 Office 111 Main street.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
ENTERPRISE
Fire and Marine Insurance Comp'y,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868,

MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the company is Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPITAL.	
The amount of its capital stock is	$1,000,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is	290,000
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in course of transmission from agents	$118,347 77
Real estate unincumbered	153,150 00
Debts due the company secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth 100 to 300 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying	44,343 87
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying	370,960 48
Debts due the company for premiums	25,397 01
The bonds and stocks owned by the company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:	
U. S. 5-20 bonds	$40,000 00 / 43,350 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds	60,000 00 / 63,375 00
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	20,000 00 / 14,200 00
Cincinnati wrecking boat stock	4,000 00 / 3,500 00
Total assets of the company	$1,337,268 82
LIABILITIES.	
The amount of liabilities due and not due to banks and other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	$44,904 55
Losses unadjusted	37,000 00
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	24,327 12
All other claims against the company	1,379 59
Total liabilities	$107,621 26

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
International Insurance Company,
—OF THE—
City of New York,
On the 31st Day of December, 1868.

THE name of the company is "International Insurance Company." It is located in the city of New York.

The amount of its capital stock is	$500,000
The amount of its capital stock paid up is	500,000
The assets of the company are as follows:	
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$37,433 82
Real estate unincumbered	None
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:	
U. S. 5-20 bonds, par value	$526,300
U. S. 10-40 bonds, par value	104,000
U. S. 6 per cent. 30-year bonds	215, 00
Virginia State bonds	37,100
New York county bonds	8,500
	$891,100
Market value	903,432 50
Loans on bonds and mortgages, being the first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned	8,000 00
Debts otherwise secured	192,300 00
Debts for premiums	21,892 90
All other securities	14,433 92
Total assets	$1,177,492 74
LIABILITIES.	
Amounts due or not due to banks or other creditors	None
Losses adjusted and due	None
Losses adjusted and not due	None
Losses adjusted and losses in suspense, awaiting further proof	155,797 90
All other claims against the company	19,838 10
Total liabilities	$175,636 00

fe9 d12 ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents.

KENTUCKY
Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,
Of Louisville, Ky.

Office—NO. 127 MAIN STREET, Corner of Main and Fourth Streets.

INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

☞ Cargo risks on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.

☞ A cash return of 25 per cent will be made on all cargo premiums.

DIRECTORS.

E. A. Gardner, A. Brandeis, Jas. M. Duncan,
W. E. Grinstead, D. B. Young, R. H. Woolfolk,
W. C. Hall, E. A. GARDNER, President.
ja16 deod6m M. A. HUSTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent, Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and OTHER COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
WIRT ADAMS & CO,
Vicksburg, Miss.

COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittances. [illegible] References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. F. Waisiger, Louisville Ky.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Surplus 113,728 50
$413,728 50
Liabilities 17,865 57

Buckeye Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Surplus 113,448 36
$313,448 36
Liabilities 26,116 10

Sun Insurance Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Surplus 64,413 01
$364,413 01
Liabilities 17,660 00

State Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.
CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.
Cash Capital $300,000 00
Surplus 34,796 65
$334,796 65
Liabilities 9,033 71

As per detailed statements on file at office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.
fe13 d3 LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO., AGENTS.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

M. N. ROGERS, Late of Georgetown, Texas. H. S. MORGAN, Late of Waco, Texas. W. B. GRUBBS, Late of Louisville, Ky., & Nashville, Tenn.

ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING!
377 and 379 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
We manufacture especially for the Southern Trade, and ask a call from merchants visiting New York. je19 deod2m

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL $250,000 00.
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
A. F. COLDEWEY, C. HENRY FINCK, JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHRODT, CH. STEGE, H. BIJUR,
WM. SPRINGER, JAC. DOLFINGER, C. J. RAIBLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.
☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 dim

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE, Of New York City.

Blakemore, Mayo & Co.,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,
41 Broad street, New York.
J G. DAVIS, General Soliciting Agent,
Office with S. C. Long, 362 W. Main st., Louisville.
Liberal advances made and consignments respectfully solicited. ja21 dtf

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 275
North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade.
n21 d3m

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUST.
PATTON & ARBEGUST,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally,
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
57 Main street, between Second and Third.
o19 d&wtml

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 73 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Hoes and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st.

CEMETERIES, PARKS, and GARDENS designed and laid out. BENJ'N GROVE, 26th st.

DAVIS & CO., J. W., successors to Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Co., corner Ninth and Jefferson.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 183 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN,—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Falls James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal, Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 125 Third street.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 154 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 93 Second st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard m'f'y all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c. 369 Fulton, above Campbell.

LAWYERS.

R. T. DURRETT,
Attorney at Law
Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe5 dtf

E. H. McDONALD,
Attorney-at-Law,
j27d1m* Louisville, Ky. Office No. 11 Court Place.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association, No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 35,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja5 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD,
DENTIST,
No. 39 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja8 dtf

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
[Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.]
DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS AND MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLERS, SOHN & CO., Frankfort,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
And letters of credit available throughout Europe.
j16 TuTh&Sa6m

IN STORE AND FOR SALE!
650 Cases California Wine,

DIRECT from the vineyards of M. Keller, Los Angelos, California, where he makes annually 100,000 gallons of wine and brandy, from the Mission and various foreign grapes, consisting of Maderio, Sherry, Angelica, Eldorado, White Port Wine and Brandy Bitters, Grape Brandy, equal to the imported. Orders received at our office, 27 East Main street, where we will keep constantly on hand a full stock of above brands of wine. Guaranteed pure.
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.
de22 d2m 27 East Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Alexander House
COR. SEVENTH & MARKET.
FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
MRS. JO. B. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.
oc25

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
No. 173 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, February 19, 1869, to execute the following work, viz:

For making a new gutter on the east side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

To grade, curb, set-pave, and grade Kentucky street from Fifteenth to west side of Maria. To be contracted for by squares.

To grade, curb, set-pave, and grade Walnut street from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. To be contracted for by squares.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth street between Broadway and Kentucky.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Sixteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway.

To regrade and repave the sidewalk on both sides of Walnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on both sides of Market street between Twentieth and Twenty first streets.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on south side of Walnut street between Nineteenth and Montgomery.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalks on both sides of Eighteenth street between Chestnut and Broadway. To be contracted for by squares.

To regrade, recurb, and pave the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street between Eighth and Ninth.

To grade and pave the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on west side of Eleventh street between Broadway and Maple.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-third and Rowan streets.

To grade and pave with block pavement the alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth between Main and Rowan streets.

The above work to be done in accordance with general ordinances concerning the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's office, Feb. 12, 1869. fe13 d6

Proposals.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock M. Friday, February 19, 1869, for furnishing the following Stores, viz:

100 barrels Mess Pork.
5,000 pounds best quality new Sugar-cured canvassed Hams, packed in tierces.
300 barrels fancy grade Flour, best cooperage.
5,000 pounds Hard Bread, to be baked and delivered as required.
2,000 pounds assorted Fancy Crackers.
2 cases Table Salt, 2 dozen in case.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelop, indorsed "Proposals for (name the article)," and addressed to the undersigned.

The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with. M. P. SMALL,
fe13 d5 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M. on the 27th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20th, 1869, to October 20th, 1869, inclusive, viz:

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Sioux City to Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cooke, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1st and August 31st. Bidders will state, however, the rate, (separately for each month from March 20th to October 20th inclusive, the date of receipt of the stores) at which they will be paid at which they will transport freight from each of the starting points to the several points of destination above named, as follows:

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, &c., (forage for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference over any other, and they will be allowed to carry private freight to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in case of failure by water and to [illegible] the stores at the points for which they are shipped, and [illegible] be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down the river.

In case the contracting party fails to carry out, as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor and deduct the cost from the Government transportation account on any of its boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that the boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet water; and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 125 tons.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be executed and that good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Ill., to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified, are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposal, can be had by application to this office, to the offices of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brig. Gen. Fred Myers, Depot Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for river transportation should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Mo.
fe19 d6

WANTED.

WANTED—10 expressmen, 1 dairyman, 4 gardeners, 7 carriage drivers, 1 hostler, 4 canvassers, 1 confectioner, 1 miller, [illegible] 2 active agents, 2 partners with $500 to $50,000, 1,500 farm hands; also situations for 2 foremen and 1 builder. Merchants, &c., get help free at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with coal, light and board, in the central portion of the city, if possible. Am willing to pay $60 per month. Address "A.," drawer 192 P. O. fe13 d2

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a saw-mill doing a good business, or a situation as superintendent or head sawyer. Address W. T. VANCLEAVE, Smithfield, Ky. fe13 d3

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—A first-rate ruler, one acquainted with book forwarding preferred. Address or call at JOHN P. MORTON & CO.'S, 156 West Main street. fe13 d3

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a capital of $2,000, to engage in a safe, well established and paying business. Address J. O. B., Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—To inform the citizens of Louisville that they can procure first-class servants, male and female, for $1 per annum, payable in advance. Recommended servants ready for any order. HULL & CO., No. 97 Jefferson street, near Floyd. fe13 d6*

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN—To cook, wash and iron and do the housework for a small private family. None need apply unless they can bring a written recommendation. Apply at 902 Eighth street, bet. Magazine and Broadway. fe13 d3*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A business house on Market street. Apply to F. D. FRYER, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger and Bloom block. fe13 d3

WANTED—A competent local agent wanted to represent the World Mutual Life Company, in the city of Louisville, Ky. Eight canvassers can find employment on liberal terms by applying for one week at No. 129 Main street. After that time to Brown & Barbeid, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. Good references required. fe10 d1m

WANTED—HOUSE—A small, conveniently furnished house for a few months. Apply at corner Fourth and Jefferson. J. W. SEATON & CO. ja27 deodtf

WANTED—REVOLVERS—Second-hand Colt's army or navy revolvers, also Smith & Wesson cartridge revolvers, for cash, at the Exchange and Loan Office of JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. fe6 d2*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A confectionery or candy factory. Address P. O. Box 219, State location. fe7 d6

WANTED—500 HANDS—To work on St. Louis and I. M. R. R., opposite Columbus, Ky. Wages $2 per day, payable monthly. fe6 d18

WANTED—SITUATION—By a salesman and practical book-keeper, a situation in a wholesale house in this city. Has an extensive acquaintance in Georgia, Alabama, and West Tennessee. Is married, and can furnish best of references. Address AUGUSTA, this office. ja30 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable capable females are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. no15 dtf MILLER & CO.

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. F. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se21 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. fe11 d TuTh&Sat13

WANTED—AGENTS—Dr. Ashbaugh's "Wonder of the World" is warranted to cure rheumatism, &c. Is sold on the package system—no one is required to pay for it until fully tested. I pay good men $40 per month and a large commission to distribute these packages. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. ja1 d12

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. s6d

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE—With six rooms, on Green street, between Floyd and Preston. Lot 28½ feet front. Inquire at 132 East Green street. fe13 d3*

FOR SALE—MOCKING BIRDS—A very large assortment of Mocking and Canary Birds for sale, on Preston street, between Walnut and Madison, No. 244½. All the best singers. fe13 d6*

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE—A nicely fitted up cigar store, near the Galt House, is for sale on account of the owner's leaving the city. For particulars call at No. 4 W. Main st. f12 d3*

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Only a small cash capital required. Address 231 East Green street. f12 d3*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER—4 feet by 30 inches in diameter, with engine attached, 4½ inch cylinder. Will be sold cheap, or will be exchanged for a larger sized boiler or engine. For particulars call at Louisville Steam Laundry, No. 107 Second street, between Market and Jefferson, where they can be seen in use. fe11 d3*

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and silver watches, all kinds, for sale at great bargains, at the Exchange and Loan Office of JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ENGINE &c.—[illegible] MASON & CO., No. 125 Third st., Louisville, Ky. fe10 d12

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—That splendid property on north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, known as Rocky Hill. [illegible] Third.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—[illegible] w. s. Third, near York. [illegible] bet. York and Breckinridge. [illegible] corner Fourth and York. [illegible] e. s. Broadway and York. [illegible] corner York and Fifth. [illegible] Breckinridge. [illegible] corner Sixth and Lexington. [illegible] e. s. Seventh st., bet. Breckinridge & York. [illegible] Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 276 south side Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. fe6 d6*

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE, well located, for sale cheap. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. f11 d11

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE—Address or call on HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. j27 d1m

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE—Having purchased a home in the country, I offer for sale my residence on the west side of Third street, near Broadway, a three-story brick dwelling, in prime order, papered and painted recently, with gas and water, hot and cold water. Gas throughout the house. New chandeliers in parlors and passages. Lot 58 feet front by 200 deep to alley. Brick stable for three horses and carriage-house. Lot well improved with choice fruit trees and grape arbor. Possession to be given on or before 1st of March. For terms apply at auction-rooms. S. G. HENRY. ja4 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvement; steam engines, shafting and pulleys. Strict attention paid to repairing. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. jk16 d3m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 152 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, gas and water, alley running through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. mr13 dtf

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.
Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.
Also some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoeller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels, kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 38x200 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. S. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my18 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—57 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, [illegible] lbs. of Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A front room, with board, can be obtained at No. 134 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. fe13 d3

BOARDING—A young man just going into business in this city wants board in a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, with good board, [illegible] Fourth. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with [illegible] Apply at 105 Chestnut street, near Third [illegible]

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, M Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best [illegible] house in the city. [illegible]

BOARDING—With or without rooms, corner [illegible] and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. TEBBS, Agent.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MARE—On the night of the 11th inst., from Twenty-sixth street, [illegible] a dapple iron gray mare, [illegible] around and sides and hips worn by buggy traces; had a saddle with black quilted seat and covered wooden stirrups, like cavalry saddles. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or any information that will lead to her recovery. [illegible] Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. fe13 d6

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—On the night of the 11th inst., a dark brown horse, eight years old, nearly sixteen hands high; some white on three of his feet, and a little white on his nose; newly shod all around. I will pay a liberal reward if delivered to me. E. K. RICHARDSON, corner of Jackson and Broadway sts., Louisville, Ky. fe13 d6*

STOLEN—HORSE—Out of the stable, on Wednesday night last, a dark bay horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is between 7 and 8 years old, 15 hands high, is a good pacer, [illegible] once, but is now pretty well grown out again. He has the mark of a small cut underneath the body. The saddle is well worn and has wooden stirrups on it. I will pay $25 reward for the arrest of the thief. ROBERT ERNST, on the Preston-street Turnpike, three miles from town. fe13 d6

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSES—On the evening of the 8th, two horses. Information furnished at the Chief of Police's office. fe13 d3*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Nice, comfortable rooms for families, or gentlemen only; one a front room, with good board if desired, at No. 187 Third street, bet. Green and Walnut. fe13 d3*

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, for rent, with 2 acres of ground, on Market street extended, and known as "Rose Cottage." Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. fe13 d1m

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished front room, with or without board. Apply at 179 Seventh street. f10 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling house, modern style, on the east side of Preston street, between Broadway and Vine sts. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, or JAMES S. PIRTLE, 133 West Jefferson street. fe12 d6

FOR RENT—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SIMRALL, attorneys-at-law, 88 Court Place. fe7 dtf

FOR RENT—The second, third, and fourth stories of our store, provided with all modern conveniences, and affording the finest up-stairs sale-rooms on Main street, for rent to a good tenant. THOS. ANDERSON & CO. fe1 d6

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On favorable terms, for one year, that elegant residence, together with the furniture, lately occupied by J. H. Dennis, on High street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. It contains 12 rooms, with gas and water-works complete. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, Jefferson street, north side, No. 159½, between Fourth and Fifth. ja30 dtf

FOR RENT—The handsome storeroom in the new Courier Journal Building, on Jefferson st. Also, the two-story house on Green street, in the rear of the Courier-Journal Building, well arranged and adapted for a saloon or eating-house. All supplied with gas, water, &c. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents, Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja24 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street, containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street, bet Main and Market. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having 10 large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Main street, between First and Second. Oc24 dtf.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large storehouse, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FLOURING-MILL AND CARDING-MACHINE—A steam mill and carding-machine, in Union county, Ky. It is in complete running order, and in a thickly settled neighborhood. All new. For further particulars address J. F. CROMWELL, Morganfield, Ky. f11 d6*

FOR SALE—LAND—131 acres of land, situated ¼ of a mile from O'Bannon's Station, in Jefferson county, Ky.—50 acres cleared. Good timber and water for both family and stock. The place is well improved, being under good fence—new house, 6 rooms, kitchen, and out-houses—barn, stable, &c. Price per acre $62. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—FARM—361 acres of land, on Preston-street road, 3 miles from Brooks' Station, and about 11 miles from Louisville. All fenced; 200 acres cultivated, balance well timbered; two-story house of 4 rooms, with hall through center, 2 barns, spring-house, ice-house, and stable; 200 fruit trees. Price $35 per acre. For further particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. f11 d6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM—We will sell, on the 10th of April next, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, at public auction, the Big Spring Farm. This is one of the finest farms in Tennessee, situated on the Lebanon and Rome turnpike, six miles east of the former and seven miles from Rome, on the Cumberland river, and containing about 1,000 acres. There are five settlements on the farm, good improvements, 600 acres of rich level land in cultivation, the remainder in timber and blue grass, in a neighborhood convenient to schools, churches and markets. All the cereals are produced in great abundance. Blue grass grows as well on it as in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. A large spring rises in its center and flows across the farm, affording a sufficiency of running water for all farm and stock purposes, and to drive almost any kind of a machine. It will be sold in a body or in lots to suit purchasers, and can be bought privately at any time before sale. Title good, and the tract can be divided into four or five settlements. O. GREEN, C. and M., B. J. TARVER, Special Commissioner. Persons wishing to purchase will address TARVER & GOLLADAY, Lebanon, Tenn. fe9 deod1m

FOR SALE—A FARM of 78 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same very cheap. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. j30 dtf

FOR SALE—"HAYFIELD"—That magnificent country residence of Chas. S. Tucker, Esq., five miles east of the city, between the Bardstown and Newburg roads, containing 132 acres of fine Beargrass land, 30 acres of which is surrounded by a splendid stone fence, inclosing the most elegant and durable country residence in the State. A beautifully terraced garden; a large and handsome lawn, studded with stately forest trees; a spring of the coolest water; a milk house unsurpassed by any in the completeness of its arrangement. Servants' and gardener's houses, and in fact everything characteristic of a splendid country residence. The farm is offered for sale at a great bargain, or 35 acres, with house and garden, will be rented to a careful tenant. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Agents, 150 Main street. j31 d&wlm

FOR SALE—SHELBY FARM—I offer at private sale the farm of Clark Thompson, deceased, containing [illegible] Shelbyville, Lexington, and Cincinnati R. R., near Bagdad Station, and on the pike leading from Bagdad to the Louisville pike. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences. On it is a good two-story frame dwelling of 10 rooms, all necessary out-buildings, and plenty of never-failing water, also a good orchard of [illegible] choice fruit [illegible] churches and schools convenient and society good—making it one of the most desirable farms in the county. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of me, at Pleasureville. PERRY THOMPSON, Executor of Clark Thompson, deceased. ja28 dtf

FOR SALE—WISCONSIN LANDS, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—In the pine region, near thriving villages. Lands in Kentucky or merchandise may be taken in exchange. Apply to GILMAN, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third street, Louisville, Ky. d19 d2aw3m

FOR SALE—FARM—Dr. A. E. Geoghegan offers for sale his valuable and well-known hay farm, on Salt River turnpike, in Jefferson county, 15 miles from Louisville, and half a mile from the Ohio river. The above named farm contains 303 acres of land. This is one of the best improved hay farms in the State. A large, modern style, double frame cottage of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c.; all out-buildings and conveniences that could be desired; a very large hay shed, and improved beater hay press. 125 acres in meadow. Large orchard of all kinds of fruit, grapes and other fruits. Also a body of land in the same county, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to Dr. A. E. GEOGHEGAN, on the premises—postoffice, River View, Ky., or to C. H. WINTERSMITH, 263 West Jefferson street, Louisville. se10 deodtf

LOST.

LOST—COW—From the undersigned, on the 9th day of February, 1869, a young cow, about 4 years old, medium sized and rather poor; red and white spotted, with no marks on her ears. Any one giving information of her whereabouts, or returning her to me, will be liberally rewarded. C. MEHORE, No. 289 Main street, bet. Hancock and Clay. fe13 d3*

LOST—DOG—A small black-and-tan dog, about 1 year old; scar on joint fore leg; [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery at 901 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

LOST—LACE HANDKERCHIEF—It is very valuable to the owner—near the corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at U. S. Hotel.

LOST—CHILD—Yesterday afternoon, a little colored girl, aged 8 years, named Amanda E. Duval. Had on a red checked linsey dress, and was bareheaded. Last seen was going toward the Frankfort Depot. Any information left with PETER DUVAL, at the Democrat office, will be thankfully received.

LOST—MONEY—On Tuesday, February 9, between Walker's Exchange and Jefferson street, a package of money, containing $65. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Anzeiger office. fe12 d3

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 19, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Louisville at 6:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M.; 5:15 P. M.; Lagrange, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 11:30 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M.; 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:30 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 9:15 A. M.
The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2 25.
ja30 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.
Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M. daily exc't Sun.	6:40 A. M. daily.
2:40 P. M. daily.	9:40 A. M. daily exc't Sun.
8:00 P. M. daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	4:25 P. M.
	1:30 P. M. daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.
Baggage checked through to all principal points.
Elegant sleeping cars on 8:00 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.
For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. jy8

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE —AND— MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JAN. 31st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:30 P. M.	5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible]	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible]	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	[illegible]
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 7:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.
Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.
Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 4:30 A. M., on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Brodhead and Mount Vernon.
Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:00 P. M.
The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.
The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.
All other trains run daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK, General Supt. L. and N. R. R.
jy6 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, HAVE removed from [illegible] Market street to [illegible] Main street, between Second and Third sts. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY WHARTON & CO.

At our New Auction-rooms, No. 82 Third, between Main and Market.
THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, a nice lot of family groceries, glass jars, tobacco, whisky, furniture, carpets, clocks, watches, pistols, fine flute, tableware, wardrobes, tables, U. S. maps, rocking horses, bleached cottons, bed quilts, comforts, blankets, show cases; in fact almost everything for housekeepers. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A General Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, Feb 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above. Terms cash.
HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO

Auction-rooms, No. 89 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.
One Buggy and Harness, Green Rep Set, Elegant Bedsteads, Stock of Pawnbroker's Goods, Watches, Pistols, Clothing, One Iron Safe, Splendid Set of China, Containing 160 Pieces, Large Lot of Fancy Goods, Pictures, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
ON THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Feb. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our auction-rooms, the above lot of goods and others not mentioned in this advertisement. Sale positive and peremptory. Terms cash.
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.

127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.
Parlor, Bed-room, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture; Plated-ware, Queensware and Glassware, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.
AT AUCTION
SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.
S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Splendid Assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture; Brussels, two and three ply carpets; marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c. Terms cash.
f11 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Two-story Brick House and Lot; also all of the Household Furniture of a Private Residence,
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, February 18, at 10 o'clock, at 272 Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green streets, we will sell all of the household furniture, French bedsteads, mattresses, fine wardrobes, marble-top bureaus, washstands, carpets, sociables, divans, parlor chairs, rockers, mirrors, cook stoves, &c., &c.
Immediately after the sale of the furniture the house and lot will be peremptorily sold. House contains eight rooms, hydrant, cistern, coal-house, gas, &c. Lot 18 feet front by 80 feet.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.
Sale positive, as the parties are leaving the city.
fe13 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

Lease and Fixtures of a Grocery Store
AT AUCTION.
MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at No. 59 Market street, bet. Second and Third, lease and fixtures, shelving, bins, counters, counter and platform scales, wheel and rope, gas fixtures, &c. Terms cash.
fe12 FrSt&Su* S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Fine Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, situated on the north side of Green street, between Fifth and Center, we will sell a splendid assortment of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of handsome bed-room and parlor sets, carpets, &c., nearly new.
We commend this sale to the attention of housekeepers and dealers. The owner is breaking up housekeeping, and the sale will be peremptory.
fe12 d1d PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Constable's Sale.

ON the morning of the 13th of February, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at public sale a fine lot of Parlor and Dining-room Furniture, also a fine library, at a residence on the east side of Third street, between Broadway and York.
L. W. SALE, C. J. C.

Sale of Land in Kentucky and Arkansas.

AS Assignee of R. H. CHITTENDEN, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., at 11 o'clock A. M., on March 8, 1869, the interest of said bankrupt in 2,240 acres of land, lying in the county and State of Arkansas, and in about 1,000 acres of land lying between the north and south forks of the Kentucky river, at their junction, in Owsley county, Ky. The bankrupt's interest in the above mentioned tracts is one undivided one-half interest. Terms cash.
fe13,17,20,24,27&mh3,6&7 STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

To All Concerned.

FOR SALE—I will sell, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, as administrator of Geo. Brumback, deceased, on the premises, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., the improvements on the lot of ground on or near the corner of Duncan and Twenty-first sts. Said improvements consist of a cottage house and a large tobacco factory; also screws and machinery for prizing and rehandling tobacco; one scale, one plate; about 2,500 tobacco sticks, 2 stoves, etc. Lease to run 9 years.
Terms made known on day of sale.
f11 d5 GEO. W. SWEARINGEN, Adm'r of Geo. Brumback.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Robinson vs. N. S. Glore } In Chancery, No. 22,240.

BY virtue of an agreement between both plaintiff and defendant in this cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on
ON MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1869,
about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Magenta Saloon, on Green street, between Third and Fourth streets, for cash, the following-named articles: 1 counter and sideboard, 1 large mirror, tumblers, ale glasses, beer glasses and bar tumblers, 1 ale pump, 1 beer keg, 1 calendar clock, 1 cigar lighter, 2 tobacco jars, 1 chair and stool, 2 oil-cloths, 1 large beer cooler, 3 dinner castors, 2 engravings; 1 lot plates, knives, saucers, cups, and forks, 1 cooking range and furniture, 1 tin safe, 10 round tables, 2 two-ply carpets, 1 parlor stove, 1 cannon stove, 2 kitchen tables, 4 chairs, 2 French engravings.
C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. P. SHEPHERD, Deputies.
fe10 d5

Sale in Bankruptcy.

AS assignee of Edward Sheegog, bankrupt, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door in the town of Lebanon, Ky., between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869,
all the right and title that vests in me as assignee, by virtue of an assignment made to me on the 30th day of June, 1868, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, of record in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Louisville, Ky., and in the office of the County Court Clerk of Hickman county, Tennessee, in the right of redemption in a tract of land known as the Beaver Dam Spring tract, in Hickman county, Tenn., containing 2,000 acres. Very fine and valuable land, having upon it some of the most excellent mineral springs, affording the finest medical waters in Middle Tenn. It was before the war a resort for the elite in Tennessee. Being of easy access by rail and stage coach, it may with a small outlay be made again a first-class watering place. I will also sell all the notes and accounts belonging to said bankrupt's estate, amounting to about $10,247.
Terms and further particulars made known at and on day of sale. EDWARD HILPP, Assignee of Edward Sheegog, Bankrupt.
Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 28, 1869. ja31 d1aw3

Public Sale of a Fine Jefferson County Farm.

AS assignee of G. G. Knapper, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, a tract of 180¾ acres of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Brownsboro road, between 9 and 10 miles from Louisville, being the same recently sold by C. S. W. Dorsey to said bankrupt. Improvements consist of a two-story framed log house, with 8 rooms (including kitchen and servant's room), carriage house, stable with crib attached, hemp house, double corn crib, smoke house, hen house, spring house, log servants' house; 60 acres well fenced, balance indifferently. There is an abundance of water (from wells, springs, and creeks,) for family use and for stock. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with lien and personal security. Interest on deferred payment.
fe3 d3tawtd STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sale of Land.

BULLITT CIRCUIT COURT.
W. B. M. Brooks, Guardian, on petition for sale of land—In Equity.
THE undersigned, commissioner, in obedience to a decree of the Bullitt Circuit Court, rendered at the April term, 1868, will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door, in the town of Shepherdsville, Ky., on the 15th day of February, 1869 (it being court day), to the highest and best bidder, the tract of land in the petitions and pleadings of the above case mentioned, containing 367 acres, 1 rood and 33 poles, the same belonging to Emma, Susan and Anna Brooks, heirs of Mary Jane Brooks, deceased. The above land lies in Bullitt co., 16 miles northwest of Shepherdsville, on the Knobs, and known as part of the old Coleman Pendleton Farm. The sale to be made on a credit of 6 and 12 months, equal instalments. The purchaser to execute bonds with security, payable to this commissioner, bearing interest from date, having force of a judgment, and retaining a lien on the land for the purchase money. W. J. McCONATHY, Com'r.
The above tract of land is situated 2½ miles from the Louisville and Salt river turnpike. It embraces about 180 acres of superior tillable land, and, except 60 acres of cleared land, is heavily timbered. fe10 d4

Administrator's Sale.

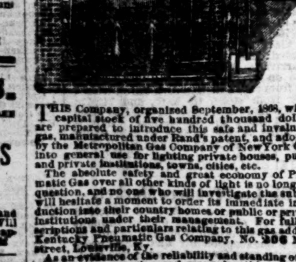
ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1869, at the late residence of Ed. Crutchfield, deceased, will be sold the personal estate of said decedent. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.
f9 d10 SUSAN CRUTCHFIELD, Adm'x.

Assignee's Sale.

THURSDAY, 18th February, 1869, at auction the Livery Stable on Market street, near Tenth, formerly occupied by Alexander Owens. Sale positive. The purchaser has time to the 1st of March to remove the said stable.
Sale begins at 12 o'clock M. R. M. MOSBY,
Terms cash.
fe9 dtd Assignee of D. Spalding, bankrupt.

Gas for Country Houses

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.
KENTUCKY
Pneumatic Gas Company!
DIRECTORS:
James A. Miller, President; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres; James H. Clark, Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup.
James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Rand's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.
The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no one who will investigate the subject will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this gas address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 286 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this company, we refer to V. McKenney, President Bank of Kentucky; C. Tilden, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation; [illegible] President Commercial Bank; [illegible] President Second National Bank; [illegible] and to all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD!

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-luster eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to the healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Helmbold's Extract of Buchu

For Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions of the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures, wan dispair,
Low, sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences: HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Prepared at
H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.
Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c., T. B. H. STENHOUSE, Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly Telegraph.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
Cor. of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]
Dr. H. T HELMBOLD—Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefitted, I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.
June 16, 1866.

Cure of Non-retention of Urine in a Child.

H. T. HELMBOLD—I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to retain her water, wetting the bed during the night, and unable to retain it at any time. I was recommended to use it by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies and my family physician to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE M. MARSHALL, Germantown.
Feb. 12, 1865.

Certificate of Charles D. Lahey.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1864.
DR. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir—In November, 1863, my son, aged one year, was taken with sore eyes and scalp disease, and after using various medicines, by advice of seven different physicians, to no purpose, I was advised by a friend to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, after using three bottles of which the child I almost entirely cured—the disease of the head having all disappeared, and the specks on the eyes diminishing daily.
I shall continue to use your Extract, and cheerfully recommend it to others as a safe family medicine.
Yours truly,
JAMES D. LAHEY,
Of the firm of Theod. Megargee & Co., Paper Manufacturers, 3 and 5 Decatur street.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50; delivered to any address.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
se15 SleowWed&Sat&weowly

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1869.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Discussion of the Bill Regulating the Sales of Tobacco in Louisville—Geological Survey—The Proposed Increase of Judges' Salaries, and Decrease of Those of Other Officials—An Effort to Reconsider the Conventional Interest Bill—Joe Jefferson—Arrival of Lobbyists—Wheat, Fruit, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 12, 1869.

LEGISLATION TO-DAY.

It will be seen, by reference to the report of the legislative proceedings, that they were of rather more than ordinary interest. In the Senate the consideration of

THE TOBACCO BILL

was resumed, a report of the speeches upon which has been prepared by the COURIER-JOURNAL's phonographic reporter. Some of the ablest efforts of the session were made for and against the bill. Several amendments were proposed and discussed. A vote to lay the bill and amendments on the table was rejected. Finally the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. I am convinced the very best thing the Legislature can do in this matter is to leave the law regulating the sale of tobacco *in statu quo*.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A bill with reference to the geological survey of the State was reported in the Senate, but no final disposition was made of it. Your correspondent has heretofore taken occasion to advocate the completion of the geological survey of Kentucky, and to urge that, if the present Legislature is not prepared to take such a step, provision shall at least be made for the publication, in an available form, of the surveys that have already been made by Prof. Owen. Our State contains untold wealth in coal, iron, and other minerals, and, to say nothing of the agricultural resources, and the publication for popular use of accurate and reliable information upon a subject so important, is of the utmost consequence.

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION.

The House this morning passed the bill amending the charter of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, with the several amendments I sent you yesterday.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

On motion of Representative Perkins, the bill increasing the salaries of the circuit judges of the Commonwealth, and of the judges of the Chancery Court and the Common Pleas Court of Louisville, was this morning taken out of the orders of the day, and made the special order of business for Wednesday at half-past ten. Nothing is more clear to the mind of your correspondent than the fact that the judges of our State are inadequately compensated.

PROPOSED RETRENCHMENT.

Quite an animated little debate occurred in the House this morning on the reading of the preamble prefacing Mr. Hindman's resolution instructing the appropriate committee to examine into and report upon the practicability of reducing the salaries of public officers in the Commonwealth. Said preamble recited that such salaries had lately been unnecessarily raised, and that from this fact, as well as from recent appropriations, it was feared increased taxation would have to be resorted to. Mr. Hindman disclaimed any intention of casting the imputation of extravagance upon the present General Assembly, but it was contended that the wording was such as to convey such meaning, and the preamble was laid on the table by a very large majority. The resolution, it will be observed by reference to the Legislative reports, was adopted.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The bill for the codification of the statutes of the Commonwealth came up in the House of Representatives to-day, but was not acted upon, its consideration being postponed to a future day.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

A bill was reported to-day providing for furnishing the State Institute for the Blind with water and gas, and for certain improvements on the grounds belonging to the buildings. It was made a special order for Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.

THE CONVENTIONAL INTEREST BILL.

A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill establishing a conventional rate of interest in the Commonwealth was this morning entered in the House of Representatives. There can be no doubt that the interests of the State would be subserved by the enactment of a law like that proposed.

JOE JEFFERSON.

The appeal recently made to Mr. Joseph Jefferson to favor the State officials, legislators, and citizens of Frankfort with his inimitable rendering of Rip Van Winkle has not, it seems, been in vain. Information has been received that he will appear here on the evenings of the 23d and 24th, or, possibly, a little later. This intelligence is, of course, exceedingly gratifying. Those who have had the opportunity of witnessing Jefferson's playing are anxious again to see the humor and pathos that his admirable genius throws into the interesting drama, and such as have not been so fortunate are all curiosity to learn what the charm is that so completely enthralls all who have ever beheld Mr. Jefferson's histrionic performances. I predict that Frankfort has never seen such audiences as will greet the appearance of Rip Van on the stage here; and here, as everywhere else, all who attend will be ready to testify that Mr. Jefferson is a rather better Rip Van Winkle than was the famous Dutchman of the village of Falling Waters himself.

THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

A bill has passed the House making it unlawful for any one to kill partridges, snowbirds, wrens or other birds, on the property of another. This bill, should it become a law, will be the most stringent of the kind your correspondent has ever known or heard of. Our Lewis county friends are evidently resolved that the feathered tribe shall not be diminished in their midst. Even the schoolboy must henceforth be careful how he fires his shot-gun at the brisk sparrow, or sets his trap for the tiny wren. The wanton destruction of game should certainly be guarded against by statutory enactment, but I rather think our Lewis county friends are carrying the matter to extremes. If they want such a law, however, let them have it by all means.

FULL LOBBIES.

This morning the lobbies and galleries of the two Houses were full. Quite a large delegation arrived on the train last night from Louisville, and Lexington is also represented in the persons of several of her citizens. The attendance of the Louisville visitors has probably no object beyond witnessing the progress and process of legislation. What our Lexington friends are about time will show. Your correspondent, however, has reason to believe that the Lexington mission has some connection with the proposed reorganization of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

THE LADIES,

availing themselves of the fine weather here for several days past, favored the Legislature with their attendance in unusual numbers. Some of the young members, as the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL have doubtless noticed, have been more than commonly eloquent of late. The two facts may possibly have some relation to each other.

THE WHEAT CROP.

I have conversed with many farmers from different sections of the State recently, and from all accounts the prospects for a fine crop of wheat were never more promising. A short time since I had occasion to pass through portions of Woodford and Fayette, and my observations fully confirmed the general report. In every field the stand was perfect, and the only complaint I heard was that in some places the grain had come up too thick. Unless, contrary to all expectation, very cold weather should ensue immediately after rains, the grain crop next summer will probably be heavier than it has been for years.

THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

And while I am upon the subject of the crops I very much fear that the unprecedentedly fine weather which we are now enjoying may prove disastrous to peaches and other fruit. Such spring sunshine must very soon cause the buds to swell, and then, should a sudden freeze come, farewell to all prospects for fruit. Z.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1869.

The Senate was called to order and opened with the usual prayer at the regular hour.

PETITION.

Mr. Dudley—Petition from sundry citizens of Fayette county, in regard to draining slops from distilleries into water courses. Agriculture and Manufactures.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Elijah Litton, late sheriff of Whitley county. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—From the Conference Committee—Which had under consideration a Senate bill to amend the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad company, West, reported in lieu thereof

A bill to incorporate the Lexington and Virginia railroad company. Passed.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. A. Ronald, late sheriff of Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. Wilson, late sheriff of Union county. Passed.

Mr. Payne moved to take up the bill for the benefit of J. R. Golladay, granting him lottery privileges. The question was upon the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill.

On motion of Mr. Bruner, pending the reconsideration of this question, a call of the Senate was ordered, and absent Senators sent for. The vote on reconsideration was then taken, and the motion was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 15.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Made his report, and the bills embodied therein were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A House bill to amend article 3, chapter 8, of the Revised Statutes—rejected in the Senate, and now taken upon a motion for reconsideration. The motion prevailed, and the bill was then on its passage. [The bill allows postage to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Passed—Yeas, 20; nays, 8.

Mr. Gardner moved the reconsideration of the rejection of an act for the benefit of A. W. Nichol, and of an act for the benefit of John H. Allison. Reconsidered in both cases and referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Lindsay moved to take up a Senate bill for the benefit of the sureties of William Herron. Amended in the House. The motion prevailed, and the amendment was concurred in. Also a Senate bill for the benefit of W. M. Ray. Amended in the House—was acted on and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Vallandingham—Geological Survey—A bill to re-enact an act to provide for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Approved March 6, 1854. Special order for Wednesday next, Feb. 17th.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to regulate the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville, with Mr. Leslie's amendment pending.

Mr. Webb then occupied the floor, and opposed the passage of the proposed bill and amendment, which were fully set forth in our report of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Leslie's amendment was then voted on, and the result was as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bruner, Cardwell, Chandler, Cooke, Cosby, Field, Gardner, Holt, Leslie, Parker, Spalding, Swigert, Vories, Winfrey, and Wm. J. Worthington—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Carlisle, Dudley, Garriott, Lindsay, Martin, Standeford, Thompson, Vallandingham, Webb—11.

Pending this vote a call of the Senate was ordered.

Mr. Lindsay proposed a substitute for the bill and amendment, allowing the warehouse men 22½ cents on each one hundred pounds up to 1,500 pounds in each hogshead, and 10 cents for each additional one hundred pounds contained therein, and one per cent. for collecting and paying over, and provides for punishment of neglect of duty, by weighers and inspectors, by fine, after indictment in the Jefferson circuit court.

Mr. Spalding spoke at considerable length and favored the original bill as amended, and was against the proposed substitute.

Mr. Cooke addressed the Senate, and was against any change in the present law.

Mr. Vories thought the tax confined to a particular class of counties, and therefore that the rate of the same should be regulated by the parties in interest. He would favor the views of the gentlemen opposed to him, if they would make these officers "State officers," to be paid out of the general revenue, thereby making the burdens to be borne by the State at large, and not by the tobacco-raising counties alone.

Mr. Cooke moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bradley, Carlisle, Cooke, Dudley, Martin, Standeford, Thompson, Webb—9.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Messrs. Allison, Boyd, Bruner, Caldwell, Chandler, Cosby, Field, Gardner, Garriott, Holt, Leslie, Lindsay, Parker, Spalding, Swigert, Vallandingham, Vories, Winfrey and W. J. Worthington—20.

Mr. Carlisle moved that the Senate postpone the consideration of this bill until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. Adopted—yeas, 15; nays, 14.

LEAVE.

Mr. Winfrey—A bill to incorporate the Louisville Salt Well Company. Internal Improvement.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Phelps.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Ogilvie offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That from and after Monday this House hold evening sessions for the purpose of enabling the standing committees of this House to report, commencing each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., and continue until 5 o'clock P. M., until all the regular standing committees have had an opportunity to report.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hay.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. Davis and Perkins.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Rice—Claims—Senate bill for the benefit of James A. Ward, late sheriff of Johnson county. Passed—yeas 43, nays 26.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. McKenzie—To incorporate the Hopkinsville and Nashville Coal Mining Company.

Mr. Turner—To charter the Calhoon mills, in McLean county.

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The House then took up the bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, together with the several amendments to said bill.

Several amendments were adopted, and some rejected, and the bill passed.

[We will publish the bill in full as soon as it can be obtained.]

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The House then took up the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two houses upon an amendment proposed by the House, to a bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, "West," which report was concurred in.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hindman offered the following preamble and resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, the salaries of the greater number of the officers of this Commonwealth have lately been increased; and, whereas, the contingent expenses of the State also seem to have been increased, and all without apparent necessity; and, whereas, large appropriations have recently been made by this Legislature, and as it is feared that on these accounts it will be necessary to increase the rate of taxation on the people of this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be required to take into consideration the general subject of salaries and expenditures, and if, in their opinion, the salary of any public officer be too great, or that the amount of money paid for clerks, or for contingent expenses in any of the offices of the Commonwealth be too much, that they be required to report in favor of a reduction of said salaries or expenditures.

On a division of the question the resolution was adopted, and the preamble was laid on the table.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Chenault — Internal Improvement — To amend the charter of the Estill Station and Speedwell Turnpike Company. Passed.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

A bill to fix the salaries of the judges of the Circuit Courts and Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, and of the Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, was made special order for Wednesday next at 10½ o'clock.

STATUTE LAWS.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the appointment of commissioners to revise and codify the statute laws of this Commonwealth. Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes, with instructions to report on Thursday next at 10½ o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Jefferson—Ways and Means—To release to the town of Smithland all right and title of the State to Cumberland Hospital. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Charles Denby and others. Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, which motion was adopted.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial of John Mason Brown. Motion adopted—yeas, 65; nays, 6.

Same—Senate bill to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth.

Same—For the benefit of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, and meritorious pupils of said institution. Print, and made special order for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Simmons—Ways and Means—To provide books for the county of Pike. Passed—yeas 72, nays 0.

Same—To empower the County Court of Carter to levy a tax to build clerks' offices in said county, &c. Passed.

Mr. Phelps—Ways and Means—For the benefit of P. A. Lyon, of Logan county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Frank Hill, late sheriff of Washington county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Baden. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Nancy Hodges, of Hart county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of T. W. Samuels, late sheriff of Nelson, and his sureties. Passed.

Mr. Justice—County Courts—For the benefit of the trustees of the churches composing the Logan circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Leathers moved to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected a bill in relation to a conventional rate of interest, and said motion was made special order for Thursday at eleven o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Sanders—Internal Improvement—Senate bill to authorize the county of Franklin to subscribe stock in the Kentucky River Navigation Company, &c. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to repeal section 3 of an act to rebuild bridges on the Bardstown and Louisville turnpike road. Passed.

Same—Senate bill making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the North Fork of Kentucky river. Made special order for Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Same—Senate bill to authorize Wm. A. Cardin, Jas. A. Sims, and John Dawson to erect a mill dam across the Rolling Fork of Salt river. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Shepherdsville and Mt. Washington turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Allensville turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Cowan turnpike road in Boyle and Mercer counties. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of the Lexington and Maysville Railroad Company, Western Division. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to incorporate the Claysville Kentontown and Mt. Olivet turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Two-Mile turnpike road company, in Clark county. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

Discussion in the Senate on a Bill to Regulate the Sale of Tobacco in the City of Louisville.

[Special Phonographic Reports of Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, February 12.

MR. WEBB—Mr. Speaker: I have no elaborate argument to make against the bill, but I shall offer for your consideration merely a concise statement of facts that are within my own knowledge.

In the first place, I object to the bill for the reason that, under the inspection laws now in force, our home tobacco market has become one of the first in the country.

I object to it, in the second place, because there is no evidence before me to show that any change in our laws regarding the inspection and sale of tobacco in this Commonwealth is required at our hands, either by planters, shippers, dealers, or manufacturers.

My amiable friend from Barren—and I beg to say that there does not stand on the floor to-day a man for whom I entertain more profound respect—was eloquent in depicting the woes of the laboring masses in his and other sections of the State that he thinks are directly referable to the burdens they have to bear in connection with the inspection and sale of their tobacco. Let him possess his soul in patience. If there is a class of men in this Commonwealth that have little to complain of in the way of business profits, that class is and has been engaged in the culture of tobacco. As compared with other agriculturists and with persons engaged in the mechanical arts, the tobacco-raisers of the State have for many years labored under most favorable auspices.

Does any one regret this? Certainly not. But let me tell them and those on this floor who affect to speak for them, that much of their prosperity is directly referable to the enlightened energy displayed by these very warehouse men whose reasonable fees are sought to be lessened under the operations of this bill. They are the men who have mainly built up the tobacco interests of this Commonwealth.

Prior to the passage of the act entitling the warehousemen of Louisville to charge a commission of one per cent. on their sales, there were but two warehouses in the city—the "Pickett" and the "Todd." In no single year had 12,000 hhds been sold. For years the sales scarcely reached 5,000. Almost every man engaged in the business, including such names as Pickett, Bridges, Haynes, Stockton and Newman, became bankrupt, and numerous suits were brought in the Jefferson Circuit Court by planters to recover money for which their tobacco had been sold. Many of these planters never have recovered their money and never will recover it. Even with the one per cent. added, one of the warehouse firms, only two years ago, was compelled to suspend.

This tobacco business, as conducted in the city of Louisville, is unlike, in all its details, any other mercantile pursuit or occupation. It requires not only extraordinary energy, much labor and great industry to conduct it properly, but it requires also a large capital in ready cash. It is precisely because it has been conducted with prudent energy that the trade has been built up in a few years from a few thousands to thirty-five or forty thousand hogsheads a year. The promptness with which the warehousemen have been in the habit of settling with the planters has done much to build up the trade. A packet or a freight train arrives in the morning at Louisville, bringing, say, one hundred hogsheads of tobacco in charge of their owners. This tobacco is drayed to the warehouse, stripped, weighed, inspected and sold before three o'clock, and the owners, with their money in their pockets, are ready to return home the same day, not having been under the necessity of expending one dollar for hotel bills in the city. The warehousemen advance this money, and seldom is it returned to them by the purchasers of the tobacco under two days, and often not for a week. They are not obliged to do this, but they do it, and in many cases the one per cent. paid by the seller is less than would be the cost to him, if remaining in the city a single day.

The two leading reasons for the giant strides made by Louisville as a tobacco market are, first, the lightness of the fees paid for selling; and, secondly, the celerity with which the business is transacted and the money paid over.

Men think that these warehousemen have an easy time of it. My friend Frank Ronald could tell them a different story. By day-break, and often before, he and his assistants and laborers have to be at their posts, preparing their specialty for the sales of the day, and not seldom he and his clerks are well contented if they can lay down to their rest before the "wee hours ayont the twal."

Again, to place the sum for sales, indiscriminately, at $3 50 per hogshead would be in some cases unjust, and in others partial. It would operate beneficially, not to the planter, but to the speculator, who prizes heavy hogsheads. The tobacco reaching the city from above, say from the counties of Mason, Bracken, Owen, Henry, Trimble, Oldham, and Boone, will average about 1,000 pounds to the hogshead; some as low as 700 pounds, and others reaching to 1,100 pounds. That from Green, Taylor, Adair, Hart, Barren, Warren, Metcalfe, Monroe, Allen, &c., will average, say 1,350 pounds to the hogshead. That from the Green and Cumberland rivers, known as Clarksville tobacco, will average 1,750 pounds to the hogshead. The rehandled tobacco in the city of Louisville, and the same article brought to that market by dealers in Henderson and Owensboro, and called "prized tobacco," is put up in hogsheads weighing from 2,200 to 2,500 pounds. The heavy hogsheads will always bring a better price than the light ones, because a saving is made in the drayage and other necessary expenses in shipping. Is it just or fair to charge the owner of a light hogshead of tobacco, which sells at 6 cents per pound, the same fees as are charged for the handling of a heavy hogshead that sells for 10 cents per pound, the one being worth in the market $75 and the other $250? The light hogshead is handled and coopered by two hands, and occupies scarcely a quarter of an hour's time, and the other requires six hands to handle it, and the job occupies an hour's labor.

The best possible proof of the fact, that the planter does not consider the fees charged in Louisville too high, is the enormous increase of the trade in that city. Tobacco is sent to that market from points below the mouth of the Ohio, from Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and even from West Virginia and the city of Richmond. Besides, if the planter thinks the charges too high, he has his remedy even now. One of the warehouse firms in the city of Louisville advertises to sell tobacco without charging the one per cent. commission allowed by the law. I know the principal of this firm very well, and he is every inch a gentleman, wealthy and responsible, and any one that desires to consign tobacco to him for sale will be as sure of receiving his money for sales as if he had it already in his pocket. To be sure, since he has declined to accept the one per cent. that the law allows him, if I may believe what I have heard, he has not made even a reasonable interest on his investment. He owns his own warehouse, whereas the other warehousemen are under heavy rents. Will you break up the less wealthy warehousemen, and destroy that competition which has built up the trade, because one man, through fortuitous circumstances, is enabled to do without a profit which is the very life of another? The effect of taking off this one per cent. commission at this time will be, I hesitate not to say, to jeopardize the best interests of both the planters and the tobacco trade of the State. Take it off, and what interest has the warehousemen in seeing that the tobacco offered for sale by him brings a high or a low price? As the law stands he is directly interested in endeavoring to sell the consignments of his customers at the highest price he can get.

Now, my friend from Barren declared that the one per cent. was put on without consultation with the planters. This is not so. The large majority of the customers of the warehouses were consulted and willingly acquiesced in the arrangement. But he says that the time has arrived when cheaper labor and cheaper necessaries of life should induce the warehouse men to voluntarily remit the one per cent. privilege, which the law allows them. Let me tell him, and I know whereof I speak, that there has been little or no diminution in the price of labor since 1864. Rents are higher—that of the tobacco warehousemen of Louisville notoriously so. The average of food is no whit lower than it was then. My friend from Taylor could "smile" as cheaply in 1864 as he can in 1869. The reason that actuated the warehousemen in asking this concession of the planters in 1864 is just as urgent now as it was then.

The costs to the planter of inspecting and selling his tobacco in Louisville, under the existing law, are less than similar costs are in any city in the Union. In comparison with New York they are scarcely a fourth, and with New Orleans not one-half. The actual costs in Cincinnati are the same, but, while the planter and the buyer are subjected to storage from the day of sale in the latter city, either can leave his tobacco in the warehouses of Louisville for six months without being subject to one cent's costs for storage. Is it not singular that this market, that is the least costly to the planter of any in the United States should be the first to require legislative action for a reduction of fees?

The warehousemen, it is said, have made money. If they have done so, it is because they have given honest labor for honest reward. They could not have made money had it not been in the interests of the planters that they should make it. Through prudent foresight, careful management, and strict attention to the duties imposed upon them by their position, they have made it apparent to the planter that his interests are thoroughly identified with their own. They have made the market what it is, and I cannot see the propriety of changing a law under the operations of which the entire tobacco interests of the State have been so well protected.

There is another aspect of the present system governing sales of tobacco in Louisville, that is worthy of consideration. The commissions fixed by the law for the sale of tobacco are one hundred and fifty per cent. less than those usually charged by commission merchants for disposing of other commodities. If a pork-packer sends to his commission merchant a hundred barrels of pork, he will be charged a commission on the sale of the same equal to 2½ per cent. Evidently, according to this standard, the burden to be borne by the planter of tobacco is neither excessive nor grievous. Besides, it must be recollected, that for the better security of the planter of tobacco, the warehousemen are compelled to give bond and security to the Commonwealth faithfully to discharge their duties both to sellers and buyers.

It will be observed that I have confined myself to one aspect of the bill—that which refers to the warehousemen—leaving to others the defense of the inspectors and weighers of tobacco, whose interests it so seriously compromises. My maxim is "To let well enough alone." Under the system sought to be abrogated the tobacco interests of our state have been developed and fostered until ours is scarcely second to any similar market in the country. I have to warn you, Senators, to "let well enough alone."

MR. DUDLEY—Mr. Speaker: If the question be upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Barren, I desire to make a few remarks. I am not very well informed upon this subject, sir, but I would make the suggestion that if it is desirable to have an inspector appointed he should not be appointed in the way provided by the amendment of the Senator from Barren. Now if it is necessary to have a responsible inspector at all, this is not the way to obtain one. Had you not better allow the warehouseman to do his own weighing in the absence of the regular inspector rather than to allow him to appoint an irresponsible person to weigh and inspect parcels? I suggest this in the most friendly spirit toward the gentleman from Barren. If I, as a warehouseman, do my own weighing in the absence of the regular inspector, I am responsible for my conduct; but if you allow me, in the absence of the regular sworn inspector, to appoint a weigher, and anybody I please to appoint, of course I can go out and pick up my porter and appoint him; and if he does any intentional wrong, he will of course be responsible; but you cannot make anything out of him. Therefore I suggest that the gentleman had better offer a better amendment, for that is worse than nothing.

MR. CARLISLE—Mr. Speaker: I thought on yesterday when the honorable gentlemen from Taylor and Barren had addressed the Senate that I would take occasion to-day to say something upon the merits of this bill; but it seems to be the general desire of the Senate to come to a vote, and I shall therefore merely call the attention of the Senate to the amendment of the Senator from Barren. The original bill provides that the proprietors of the warehouse shall settle with the seller according to the first weight, and with the purchaser according to the second weight, deducting the proper tare in such cases. This bill, like all the laws that we have had upon the subject, requires the tobacco to be weighed twice. First it is weighed with the cooperage upon it; it is then stripped, and the cooperage is weighed to ascertain the tare, when it is re-coopered and weighed again. It must be obvious to you, therefore, that the grossest injustice might be done to the seller or purchaser, if we permit the warehouseman either to weigh the tobacco himself or have it weighed by some appointee of his own.

Take for instance a hogshead of tobacco which is ascertained by the first weight to contain one thousand and fifty pounds. It is then stripped and the cooperage is weighed, which is found to weigh fifty pounds. This leaves, of course, one thousand pounds of tobacco. It is then recoopered and weighed, and it may be that it weighs eleven hundred pounds. By the provisions of this bill the warehouseman would collect from the purchaser for one thousand and fifty pounds, and account to the seller for only one thousand pounds. Thus he places, or might place, in his own pocket the price of fifty pounds of tobacco. Hence we see that if they be disposed, they can take this advantage if they choose to do so. I suppose it is hardly probable, but they might, and it is our duty to guard against any possible chance of wrong in this way; and I think it is entirely wrong to allow any warehouseman or appointee to do this weighing. Two pounds upon each hogshead would make an immense difference, sir, in the course of a year. I think it ought to be rejected entirely, and leave the law as it now stands upon the subject; or provide that the Governor shall appoint some alternate whose duties it shall be to attend to this matter.

MR. LESLIE—I only desire to say, Mr. Speaker, that if there is a better source that can be suggested for the appointment of an alternate it would be very gladly accepted as an amendment. There must be some person to appoint an alternate for the benefit of the farmer who is thus upon heavy expense. This was introduced with eyes staring the present custom in the face. One of these warehousemen who was here yesterday, and I suppose is here to-day, told me that warehousemen did more than half their own weighing because the weigher was not often there. It is the custom to do this, and this amendment will make it better than it is, and I insist that we fight it out upon the line that we started upon.

MR. VORIES—If the gentleman has a better amendment we will be glad to hear it.

MR. CARLISLE—I have none. I am opposed to the bill with or without the amendment.

MR. BRUNER—Very well; then let us vote upon the question.

MR. LESLIE's amendment was adopted, and, after considerable discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow (13th instant) at 10½ o'clock.—REPORTER.

LOTTERIES.

A Memorial to the Legislature.

The memorial of an old citizen of the Commonwealth to the Legislature of Kentucky respectfully showeth;

He has observed that several bills for the establishment of lotteries were, on the 9th inst., considered in the Senate, and that they were laid upon the table by majorities so small as to give reason to fear that they may be hereafter taken up and passed. This memorialist asks the attention of the Legislature to the considerations which follow:

In the session of the Legislature, 1850-1851, an act was passed authorizing the Trustees of Bacon College to establish a lottery for the benefit of the institution. The late Hon. John Helm was at that time Governor of the State. After mature consideration Governor Helm gave his veto to the measure. His message contained an able and thorough examination of the subject. So cogent were the arguments and facts which were woven together in the message, that the bill failed. That important State paper gave great satisfaction to the country, and it stands to this day an enduring monument of the moral courage and wisdom of the now lamented statesman. It settled the policy of the State on that subject for many years. Your memorialist, regretting that the message is not within his reach, respectfully refers to the House journal, where it may be found at length.

Among the reasons which may be urged against a change in the public policy, is the fact that the whole current of modern legislation runs strongly against lotteries. They were suppressed in Great Britain more than forty years ago, and the sale within the kingdom of tickets in foreign lotteries was prohibited. In some of the States in this country the constitution expressly forbids the Legislature to authorize them. In nearly all the others they are forbidden under heavy penalties. In New York and Pennsylvania lotteries are declared to be public nuisances, and they may therefore be indicted as such.

In Massachusetts the courts hold that a law authorizing a search for lottery tickets is not inconsistent with the clause in the bill of rights which protects a citizen against all unreasonable searches and seizure of his house and person. [See new American Encyclopedia, Art. Lottery]. In the presence of this all but unanimous reprobation of the system in well governed States, Kentucky ought not to introduce anew that which it has co-ordinately with its sister States deliberately repudiated.

An examination of the lottery schemes, now before the public, will show that they are so devised as to pick the pockets of the ticket-holders. If the number of tickets issued be multiplied by the price of the tickets, the product will show the sum drawn from the public by the managers of the scheme. Then, the amount distributed in prizes will show how much money is returned to the public, supposing the whole thing be honestly managed. Now such a calculation will show that the total amount distributed in prizes falls short of the total amount got by the sale of tickets, by from ten to thirty-five per cent. To this must be added the fifteen per cent. deduction sometimes, if not always, made on the prizes drawn by the "fortunate ticket-holders." From this statement it will be seen that the odds are always largely against the people, and that if a man of the largest fortune will buy tickets largely and for a series of years, he will certainly be broken in the long run. A little arithmetic will make this very plain.

That the lottery is a species of gambling on a large scale is equally certain. A man may as well bet at faro on the turn of the card as at a lottery on a turn of the wheel. There is as much room for cheating in the lottery wheel as in the mahogany case. The law punishes the faro-dealer with a severity which, although merciless, is strictly just. Why should the law give its sanction to the lottery dealer?

The extremity of the evil temptation which the lottery sets before the unwary should condemn it. Only the more ignorant and needy and excitable of the people purchase tickets. The law is bound to protect such people against themselves, or else laws against gambling are without just foundation in public policy. A man or woman, or needy newsboy, buys a ticket and draws a blank. Better luck, says he, next time. Another blank. Then says he, nobody can draw three blanks, one after the other. His third venture, perhaps, brings a small prize, and that prize works his ruin. It is precisely that kind of adventure, in which blanks and prizes are so mingled together, as to run a boy or a man mad now with hope, now with despair. It renders regular, steady industry, small but sure gains, wealth honestly gotten, poverty met with manly courage, and all the other virtues of a good citizen, distasteful. The soundest moralists of the day unite in condemning the lottery as utterly demoralizing, and as a fruitful source of many hideous vices.

Your memorialist is impressed with the conviction that it is the first duty of the government, by wise legislation, to encourage regular, systematic and improved industry. The people of the State are just emerging from the troubles of the late civil war. They are called upon to contend with the evils which flow from disorganized labor, a depreciated currency and heavy taxation. No new disturbing element ought to be introduced—especially nothing which will encourage the people to rely on the hazards of legalized gambling rather than the products of long-approved and honest industry.

For these and other reasons, of like force, your memorialist prays the Legislature not to fasten upon the State the evils of the lottery system.

This memorialist appends hereto a description of his person instead of his proper name, only because that course seems most becoming in one who has no other claims on public attention than those commonly accorded to

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Insurance.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12, 1869.

Having read with great interest the valuable report of the committee appointed by the Senate of the Legislature of Kentucky to investigate the affairs of the insurance companies incorporated by the State, I could not, but be impressed by the searching and candid manner in which the labors of the investigation committee have been conducted, and to admire the reforming spirit evidently manifested by the honorable gentlemen composing the committee.

In one point, however, I beg leave to doubt the expediency and justice of a measure proposed by the committee, and this point of difference is to be found in the following passage contained in the official report of the committee, viz:

"A majority of the joint stock companies, although founded mainly upon stock notes, and the two purely mutual companies, by prudent and economical management, and by confining their business within a very narrow compass, have thus far been quite useful and honorable institutions. The stock notes of the Franklin, Union, Merchants', Merchants and Traders', and Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Companies, and the Western Insurance and Banking Company, the German Insurance Company, and the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company of Louisville, and the Kenton Insurance Company of Covington, are made and indorsed by sound and solvent parties. Nevertheless, we feel compelled to say that, in view of the great abuses to which the practice of organizing such companies on stock notes is liable, together with the ever-changing pecuniary condition of the stockholder and their indorsers, that it is a practice fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the insured, and one that, for the future, should be discountenanced; and *all such companies now doing business in the State should be required in a reasonable time, to pay up the full amount of their capital stock, or go into liquidation and be dissolved.* The result of our investigation discloses the humiliating fact that the German Security Bank is the only fire insurance institution, incorporated under the laws of Kentucky, the capital stock of which is fully paid. If the corporate institutions of a State are any reflex of the character of its legislators and people, *surely the insurance companies of Kentucky present us in any other than an enviable light.*"

Would it not serve the cause of reform in our insurance law much better if a certain limit would be set to the insurance companies as to the amount of risks to be carried and as to the amount of actually paid up capital required in order to obtain a charter or to work under an existing license of the State? In the above passage the German Security Bank of this city is by implication called the only company which creditably reflects on the character of the legislators and of the people of Kentucky, simply because that institution's capital is fully paid up, and because other and older insurance companies with a larger cash capital and larger resources offer to their patrons and to the public, aside from their capital, another security in the shape of well-secured notes of their stockholders.

To resort to figures, we take up the official report of Assessor Needham, being an abstract of the returns made to him for December, 1868. The German Security Bank heads the list with $99,000, and no stock notes. The German Insurance Company, of Louisville, returns $138,050 actual cash capital, and $61,950 in notes of their stockholders with good security. The Western Insurance and Banking Company returns a capital of $177,800, and $72,200 stock notes with approved security. The present cash capital of the German Security Bank is $150,000, that of the German Insurance Company $178,000, and that of the Western Insurance and Banking Company $210,000, showing an excess of actual cash capital over the German Security Bank of $28,000 in the first and $60,000 in the second instance named. Aside from this the German Insurance Company holds about $32,000 and the Western Insurance and Banking Company about $40,000 good and substantial stock notes, indorsed by responsible parties. So much for the difference in the standing of the three companies named above, and so much in vindication of the German Insurance Company and the Western Insurance and Banking Company against invidious discrimination which might find their origin in the extract of the Senate report reproduced in the above.

Unless otherwise shown it must be accepted as truth in view of the history of the solid insurance companies of this city, that if the necessary working capital is paid up in cash it matters little whether dividends are paid in cash or credited on stock notes given by the shareholders and indorsed by responsible parties. The latter method can only help to increase the working capital of a company without any inconvenience to the stockholders and to the greater security of the patrons of such institutions.

By all means let the reform go on among our insurance companies, but let the responsible companies be as little disturbed in their lawful operations as the necessity to extirpate the wild-cat tribe will warrant. INSURANCE.

OWENSBORO.

A Rising Community—Its Leading Features—Its Schools—Our Young Folks—Gayeties—The Courts, etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

OWENSBORO, Feb. 11, 1869.

OWENSBORO

is improving rapidly in wealth and population and substantial advantages, and presents innumerable advantages to men of enterprise, energy and business pluck (so to speak).

The railroad hence to Russellville will certainly be constructed at an early day, and we do not doubt its subsequent and immediate connection with one of the great central Indiana routes.

There have been a number of very elegant private residences erected within the year, whilst many commodious business edifices have arisen on all sides. There are some ten or a dozen large and complete distilleries in operation in the town and surrounding county, and about fifteen tobacco stemmeries of the largest size are in active operation.

That of Allan Gilmour, Esq., is said to be, on the whole, the largest of its type in the United States; although a number of the others are nearly as commodious.

The tobacco interests of this county are very valuable. Previous to the war its production was only surpassed in Kentucky by that of Christian and Henderson; and now it is claimed that it equals if it does not over match the best of those.

Owensboro ships a vast amount of the weed, and the most of its intercourse is direct and immediate with Great Britain and Europe generally.

Much wealth has been amassed here in the business, and we find many new buyers in the market this year.

The coal trade here is also a growing one, and recent discoveries, almost in the very suburbs of the city, indicate vast reservoirs of most excellent quality.

Bonne harbor, just below the city, is a great coal mart.

The population of the city is rapidly increasing, and now numbers some seven thousand. The courthouse is one of the handsomest in the West, having just been rebuilt, instead of the one burned by guerrillas during the war. The churches are all very neat edifices, and represent, we believe, almost every denomination of christians.

The city is highly located, is well lit with gas, and its pavements and sewers are being substantially finished. A little improvement would not injure the streets proper, themselves.

There are a number of very fine schools in operation, in well built and roomy establishments. Society is as good as at any point in the State, and elegance and refinement are the rule, not the exception.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The city has been quite gay this winter, and "love and youth have made rare holiday." The most of the "agreeable beaux" have as a general thing gone to that matrimonial bourne from which many of them would doubtless like to come back, but the young ladies are multitudinous, lovely and emphatically engaging—and the first proposition is the natural corollary of the second.

However, we will say for the benefit of strange young ladies contemplating a visit, that there are a great many young gentlemen still on the boards; and the young lawyers have reorganized their old club, the sole and central aim and object of which is to entertain and propose to "ladies from a distance."

They thus make a happy union of politeness and necessity. The "girls at home" know them so well, that they will not tolerate "any such foolishness." Nevertheless we like them and will not undo them with further revelations.

CIRCUIT COURT

convenes next week, and the dockets are, we learn, unusually heavy, even for Daviess county. Several important cases, civil and criminal, will come on for trial. The [illegible] last week quashed one indictment by hanging the principal to a locust tree in the court yard. It is, we understand, the second blossom of the same kind which that limb has borne within a year or so past.

THE POPULATION,

however, is, on the whole, a very quiet and law abiding one. The foreign elements are well represented—but the Scotch and Germans flourish "like a green bay tree," and are doing much for the good of the city. The prevailing sentiment is overwhelming Democratic; in fact, Daviess polls the heaviest Democratic vote outside of Jefferson. There is not much political feeling however, and it is confined to a very small compass. The Republicans number some three hundred, and are, many of them, among our best and worthiest citizens, and get along very smoothly and pleasantly with their Democratic brethren. Senator McCreery, Congressman Sweeny and Minister Yeaman, all reside here.

DEATH.

The whole city has been much startled and saddened during the past few days, over the suddenly and untimely death, by heart disease, of one of its most promising young citizens, Burr H. Triplett, Esq.

Mr. Triplett located here some eight years since, and soon achieved a very bright reputation at the bar. He married an accomplished daughter of the late Hon. A. G. Hawes (former Congressman from this district,) and was by blood and marriage connected with a very large and eminent circle of our most estimable families.

Since the termination of the rebellion, and the active resumption of the courts, he had made rapid headway at his profession. With a rare combination of poetic temperament and logical mind, handsome, graceful and of excellent scholastic and business attainments, life seemed to spread before him a long and glowing vista of progress, prominence and honor. As a speaker we have rarely met with his equal in men of his youth, and as a lawyer he was skillful, studious and untiring.

Courteous in bearing, a gentleman in all his intercourse with his profession, a man of singularly winning address, Burr Triplett possessed attributes and excelencies that would have made him a man of mark in any community.

The universal and outspoken regret at his cruel "taking off" bespeak the high estimation in which he was held, and augur the deep and earnest sympathies that surround his afflicted family.

Thus are the warmest hopes of man set terribly at naught, and the "devices of his heart" chilled by unseasonable frosts.

"Then let the funeral bells be tolled, a requiem be sung;
An anthem for as dear loved dead as ever died so young—
A dirge for him, the doubly dead, in that he died so young."

Yours, &c., W. R. E.

HOPKINSVILLE.

A Growing Inland City—The Foard House—The Court House—Circuit Court, et cetera?

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 11, 1869.

Perhaps no town in Kentucky of its size and situation is growing up faster and with better prospects than Hopkinsville. Since the E. H. & N. Railroad has reached the outskirts of the city, the people seem to have realized the fact that with a reasonable amount of energy and zeal they can in a few years have their town rank among the first cities in the State. The building interests have received a new impetus, and on every hand structures substantial, and of a modern style of architecture, are going up.

THE FOARD HOUSE.

A great want of the city these many years has been suitable hotel accommodations. The stranger has come to our town and gone away complaining of the poor accommodations. The Hopkinsville hotel finally died out and its demise is more to be exulted over than mourned, for it was the incentive to the establishment of the present magnificent "Foard House." Mr. Sam'l B. Grant, whom travelers will remember as the keeper of the best eating station on the Memphis Branch—the Tait's Station Hotel—has together with our clever countryman, W. F. Foard, Esq., taken charge of the house. An entire outfit of new furniture has been procured and the old building has been thoroughly renovated, while large additions to it are now in process of erection. The table is well supplied with all the luxuries of this and Nashville markets, and the proprietors will see to it that the cravings of the inner man are satisfied. Mr. P. H. Strader, Esq., is at the desk and is polite and courteous. We bespeak for this house the favorable consideration of the traveling public and vice versa. We say thus much in its behalf because we are proud of it and wish all persons to know that, though we are in the country comparatively, we have a first class city hotel.

HENRY BLOCK.

Immediately opposite the hotel, a large block of store houses are being erected. This was made necessary by the demand on the part of our merchants for more store room, and is due to the enterprise of Col. Gano Henry. In point of architectural design and finish they would beautify the streets of your own city. Further up the street stands

THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

which is now nearly completed. It is a massive, handsome, and well-built edifice. This building cost the county upward of $80,000, and is said to be, with the exception of your own, the finest courthouse in the Commonwealth. In the rear of the courthouse are the new jail and jailor's dwellings, which cost the sum of $16,000. The iron work of this structure was done by F. W. Merz, of Louisville, and the jail is a superior one in every respect.

A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The authorities are now busy organizing a fire department. This action looks like taking the bread from the mouths of a horde of insurance men who now crowd our streets. Assuredly our hopes of the future progress of Hopkinsville have at least something to sustain them in the improvements of the present.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Our Circuit Court, Hon. J. R. Grace presiding, convenes in this place on Monday, March 1st, and, as there remains but a short time to bring suits, great activity exists in legal circles. Our dockets, however, will probably not be as large this term as last. If any of your merchants have claims in this county, they had better send them at once to their attorneys, otherwise they will be compelled to wait six months before judgments can be obtained. A. G. C.

MURDER.

Its Relation to Existing Statutes.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

OWEN COUNTY, Feb. 6, 1869.

Grant us space in your columns to suggest to the Legislature now in session at Frankfort, the advisability and necessity of a certain change in one very important feature of our criminal system.

We refer to the division of the crime of murder into two or three degrees. At present our statutes recognize only one degree of murder punishable with death, and between that and the crime of manslaughter there is no intermediate degree.

This is contrary to the regulations of nearly every other State and nation—is violative of the commonest justice—and is founded upon no wise or beneficent principle of law.

It is the effects of this system that have turned loose upon society so many actual murderers have defrauded the law and cheated the halter of its rightful property.

This has nurtured and almost justified the many executions by mob law that have occurred so frequently within our borders during the past three or four years. Let any man look at it carefully and thoughtfully, and he will speedily realize its practical workings and legitimate results.

1st. Every man at all conversant with trials by jury is well aware of the fact that the idea of a "reasonable doubt" is the staple in trade and chief commodity of every attorney called upon to defend a party charged with murder, and, furthermore, that juries shamefully abuse and misconstrue that idea as a general proposition. Juries are averse to finding men guilty of a crime punishable with death, when by a little straining of the imagination they may discover some faint semblance of uncertainty upon which to hang a "reasonable doubt."

Thus matters have gone from bad to worse until murder has become, so far at least as its legal punishment is concerned, almost an antiquated crime, whilst a gibbet and a drop are altogether unknown to our sheriff officers.

This is all directly traceable to the fact that, in nearly every case, juries are instructed that they must either find the accused guilty of murder, or guilty of nothing—must send them to the gallows absolutely, or else discharge them completely. The natural and oftentimes involuntary shrinking from the responsibility involved in doing the first almost invariably occasions the latter result. And so is the law braved daily, and its direct provisions positively and practically nullified.

Hence has ensued a perfect carnival. Hence has come contempt for the law and recklessness of its mandates of crime. Hence has followed the daily shedding of innocent blood with immunity and impunity. Hence has self-protection enforced the grim and terrible system of mob law, whose only justification consists in its necessity.

2nd. At the best, the election is always afforded to juries to find for murder, or to reduce to manslaughter, the heaviest penalty for which only amounts to ten years, confinement in the penitentiary—whence, if not released by executive pardon long before the end of his term, the hardened wretch is only too apt to issue, more utterly reckless, more defiantly desperate, more fiendishly malevolent than ever before.

Let our Legislature make at least one intermediate degree, therefore, with a penalty of confinement for thirty years or for a life-time, and we will soon realize the beneficial effects of the change. Juries will be far less apt to abuse the idea of a "reasonable doubt" when they know that no blood will follow their verdict. Blood they instinctively avoid if it be possible. The law will readjust and vindicate itself. Life will be safer, and society more peaceful. Men of bad temper and violent passions will soon learn to curb and restrain them, when they ascertain that retribution surely awaits them—and the fears and the qualms and the sympathies of a jury have no longer any ground for exercise in their behalf. There are many reasons in favor of this change. Not one can be urged against it. Every consideration of wisdom, justice, and a sound and rational humanity demand it.

Moreover, we cannot see but that it would be an advantage to modify the penalty for murder in the first degree to some extent, leaving it discretionary with the jury either to fix the penalty therefor at death, or [illegible] time confinement. Conviction will [illegible] certainly follow crime in that [illegible] very reasons cited above. [illegible] a number of our sister States [illegible] beneficial [illegible] evinced the solid wisdom [illegible] of such a measure.

In any event we respectfully ask the consideration of these questions by the proper committees of the General Assembly, and by that body itself. [illegible] the mere consideration. No evil can [illegible] ensue from the actual adoption. Much good [illegible] a reformation.

—Mr. Wilkie Collins has announced his decision to write no more novels for the present, but to devote himself to dramatic compositions, for which he believes himself to have a special genius. Mr. Collins was always singular in his opinions. He is engaged upon a play with Mr. Fechter, which is to be produced at the Adelphi theater.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Words of Wisdom for Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF-HELP for the erring and unfortunate. [illegible] free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

MEDICAL.

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

IS warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Aches and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days, and for Dyspepsia and all Diseases of Kidneys, Stomach, and Liver use DeGrath's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot [illegible] Phila, Pa. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's

Golden Periodical Pills!

For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE,

And the only safe and sure remedy for all diseases peculiar to females, whether married or single.

They never fail to cure DISTRESSING AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, RETENTION, PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, PRESSING-DOWN PAINS, RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, GREEN SICKNESS, HEARTBURN, FATIGUE ON ANY SLIGHT EXERTION, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and that most annoying, weakening, and the beginning of all other female weaknesses,

THE LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

In all the above diseases the pills

ACT LIKE A CHARM.

The ingredients composing the above pills are made known to every agent and the agency, as well as thousands of ladies who have used them, say nothing like the above pills have been known since the science of medicine dawned upon the world. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box; six boxes, $5. Sold by one druggist in every town, village, city, and hamlet throughout the world. Sold in Louisville, Ky., wholesale and retail by

WM. W. SMITH, Druggist, S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.
OWEN & SUTTON, Druggist, 93 Market, corner of Floyd street.
T. P. BEETER, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Main streets.
E. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh street and Broadway.

Ladies, by sending either of the above agents $1 through the Louisville Postoffice, can have the pills sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage.

Sold also by O. SACKETT, New Albany, Ind.; J. JOHNSON, Jeffersonville; FRANK & FRED. FITCH, Lexington, Ky.; and by PRICE BROTHERS, Seymour, Ind.

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. 153 State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja13 d3m

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1859, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.
ja15 d

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

Cures Cancer,
Cures SCROFULA,
Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,
And all the Impurities of the Blood,
AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
BRIGHT'S DISEASE!
AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many articles which are now attempted to be palmed off on the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
d3 d3m

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.
Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $30.
Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $30 to $75.
Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron.
au22 dtf

OLD WHISKY.

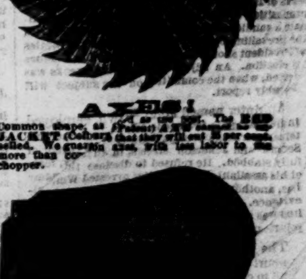


IN store and for sale a small lot of Pure Copper Whisky, such as is not often met with—not too young to be palatable, nor so old as to be spoiled—made to order by the best distillers in the State. To those desiring such an article the names of the makers will be made known. I have no name for my Whisky other than Pure Copper Distilled, and the best proof of its quality, to judges, is to taste it. Of one thing I can assure the public—it was not made at that (so called) "Celebrated Copper Distillery on Salt River" to "Suit" the vitiated taste.

E. E. WILLIAMS,
No. 22 Second st., bet. Main and River.
d10 d&wWe&Sa

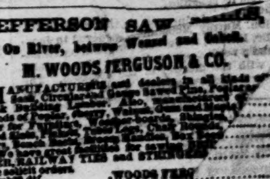
Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut
SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is [illegible] tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly [illegible] even, and made of uniform temper by our tempering process.



AXES!

Common shape, as [illegible] The RED JACKET (Collins) [illegible] that they will cut 25 per cent. [illegible] We guarantee axes, with less labor to the chopper, [illegible]



Send for circulars and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa. For sale by the principal hardware dealers.
my19 dly

JEFFERSON SAW [illegible]
On River, between [illegible] and [illegible].
H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Saws, [illegible] RAILWAY TIES and [illegible]
[illegible] WOODS FERG[illegible]
[illegible] D. Sec'y [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eastern Mail	[illegible]	12:00
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Louis Mail	[illegible]	12:00
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind. & Chicago	[illegible]	12:00
[illegible]		Nash., Memph. and Southern Mails		5:00
11:00	7:00	Frank. Lex. and Way Mails		12:00
9:00		Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails		2:45
	5:00	Louis. Cin. and Crab Orchard R.R. Mails		12:00
4:00		Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	
6:00		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails		5:00
[illegible]		Lvs. Tu., Wed., Fri. and Sat. New Alb. and Jeff.	12:00 M.	12:00
		Shawneetown Stage leaves		12:00
		Lvs. Mon., Wed. and Sat.		
	:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage		12:00
		Lvs. Tu., Thu. and Sat.		
	:00	Shelbyville Mail		12:00
4:00		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. O., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La.		5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:45 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	5:45 P. M.	7:00 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	9:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	12:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
9:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	2:22 P. M., daily.
5:15 P. M., "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:35 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135⅛.

It is said that Gen. Sherman is to be Grant's Minister to England.

A young man named McEvoy was murdered in Kalamazoo, Mich., Thursday night.

The office of the Vindicator newspaper in Altoona, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Gov. Brownlow tendered his resignation to the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, to take effect on the 25th inst.

The act to enforce the provisions of the civil rights bill was ratified by the South Carolina General Assembly yesterday.

A bill looking to the restoration of the ballot to the disfranchised was rejected in the Missouri House of Representatives on Thursday.

Bamberger, who shot Miss Baird, and afterward shot himself on Thursday, died at a late hour Thursday night. The girl still lives.

The Missouri House of Representatives Thursday referred the petitions for woman's suffrage to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Two boys, while engaged in kite-flying, in different parts of New York city, Sunday, fell from roof-tops, and were killed. Moral—don't fly kites on Sunday.

Mr. O. W. Woodcock was shot and killed near Battle Creek, Mich., Thursday night, by Jno. Delaney, who detected Woodcock stealing from his smokehouse.

A large amount of contraband tobacco from North Carolina and Virginia was seized in Baltimore, yesterday, and held to await further investigation.

The Maine Senate yesterday, by a vote of 14 to 13, refused to pass a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill abolishing capital punishment.

The book-keeper of a clothing establishment in Chicago committed suicide at the Sherman House early yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect Representatives to the United States Congress on the first Monday in April.

The boiler in the distillery of Flannegan, Tillmahn & Co., at Carondelet, Mo., exploded yesterday morning and killed David Burke, the fireman, and seriously injured another employe.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the loss, by fire Thursday night, of the steamer Nellie Stevens in Red river, together with the lives of sixty-three human beings.

The seventeen standard places of amusement in New York city employ 2,620 persons. The average nightly attendance is 18,360 persons, and the average nightly receipts $14,606.

General Barnes, U. S. A., died at his residence in Springfield, Massachusetts, yesterday morning. He was one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad.

John Mitchell, of Sutton, N. H., is under arrest, charged with an attempt to murder his wife by throwing a bottle of kerosene oil into the fire, burning her in a shocking manner.

The German Democratic Republican Committees of New York city have united in a memorial to Congress for a revision of the naturalization laws.

The Tennessee House of Representatives took no action yesterday on the report of the investigating committee touching the charge against Speaker Richards as one of the parties bribed by the National Bank of Memphis.

Wesley Nelson, who murdered Lambert, a wealthy farmer residing near Beloit, Ill., on Wednesday, for his money, was arrested on Thursday in Savannah, Ill., and is now in jail in Jonesville, Wis. He confesses the crime.

Messrs. Sheafe and Leftwich, elected to Congress from the Bedford and Memphis districts, in Tennessee, will contest the seats of the Radical candidates to whom Brownlow gave the certificates.

In response to petitions from railroad companies and the Merchants' Exchange, the St. Louis City Council yesterday passed an ordinance permitting all the railroad companies whose roads center there, to extend their tracks to the large grain elevator on the river bank.

The negro burglar who caused the Franklin fire was captured in Nashville yesterday morning. He was badly burnt about the head and face. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp he had with him. He will be taken to Franklin for trial.

Private Ford, of the 45th regulars, killed in Nashville on Wednesday by a militia man, was buried there yesterday with military honors. All the regulars at that post participated. The homicide caused great indignation among the regulars, and further difficulties are apprehended.

It is stated that John P. Ford and C. B. Bishop, in behalf of a number of actors, have made application to the President for permission to exhume the remains of John Wilkes Booth for the purpose of reinterring them in some private burial ground.

The friends of John C. Braine, the alleged Chesapeake pirate, are using their utmost endeavors to have him released. He is confined in the county jail in Brooklyn, New York, and has become a mere wreck of his former self, being affected with disease, and compelled to go about on a crutch.

The body of Mrs. Gambel, which was disenterred some time since for chemical examination, on suspicion of poisoning by her husband, has been lying at the morgue in New York. It was on Thursday handed over by the Coroner to the relatives, a verdict of death from unknown cause being rendered.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Maine, was buried yesterday afternoon at Hallowell. The funeral services were held in the Baptist church, and were conducted by all the clergymen in that city. Governor Chamberlain and Council, a large number of the members of the Legislature, and a great concourse from different parts of the State were in attendance.

The trial of Geo. W. Thomas and others, his sureties, for alleged internal revenue frauds, was commenced in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday. Thomas was [illegible] collector for New Jersey, and the charge on which he is now arraigned, with his sureties, [illegible] over one hundred thousand dollars.

The Canadian government has refused to give up Whalen's body to [illegible] friends for a wake. [illegible]

At an adjourned meeting of the overseers of Harvard College in Boston yesterday, the proposition to [illegible] to nominate a candidate for President [illegible] and the prevailing opinion expressed that the duties of President should be [illegible] before an election. An adjournment of two weeks was carried, when the committee on the subject will probably report.

A printer named John Brown, employed in the Memphis Avalanche office, was found yesterday morning about daylight near the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, in that city, fearfully stabbed. He refused to disclose the name of his assailant, but the police arrested Wm. [illegible], another printer, on strong circumstantial evidence. Brown is in a critical condition. [illegible] has been sent to jail to await the result of Brown's injuries.

The Committee on Education in the Missouri House of Representatives have reported a bill to establish a board of physicians and surgeons for the examination of all applicants to practice medicine in that State. Those passing examination are to receive certificates of qualification. Doctors practicing in violation of this act are to be fined one thousand dollars, but those practicing prior to the passage to be exempt from its penalties.

The [illegible] inquest on the body of the late Hon. Murray [illegible], murdered in Jacksonville, Illinois, on Tuesday, was held on Thursday, and a verdict given charging Wm. A. Robinson with the murder of the deceased. The prisoner is a grocer, against whom the deceased held a note at 10 per cent. interest, which the prisoner has been unable to pay. Three persons saw him [illegible] emerge from the murdered man's house on the eventful morning. The funeral occurred yesterday.

THE CITY.

Bridget Kelly.

Bridget Kelly was the only "drunk and disorderly" at the First street station last night.

Coal for the Poor.

Len. G. Herndon, Broadway, between Fifth and Center, is the appointed distributer of city coal in the second precinct of the Eighth ward.

Illicit Porking.

Two negroes, Chas. Hollingsworth and Henry Valentine, were yesterday lodged in jail on charge of stealing hogs from Mrs. Conroy.

Fire Alarm This Morning.

A fire alarm was sounded from Broadway and Shelby street at 2 o'clock this morning—too far out of the way for particulars before going to press.

Stealing from the Y. M. C. A.

James Deckers, "Am. 21," was arrested and lodged in the First street station-house yesterday, on a charge of stealing more than $4 worth of property belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Fight at Wash. Spradling's.

There was a big fight at Wash. Spradling's Hotel d'Afrique, on Green street, last night, and two negro belligerents, Zachariah Jones and Zeb. Ward, were snatched up by the police and marched off to jail.

Revival in Woodford.

A very interesting revival of religion is in progress in Woodford county, Ky., under the ministry of Rev. D. A. Beardsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Up to this writing twenty-four have joined the church.

Charter Convention.

The Charter Convention will meet again on Monday night next, February 15th. They have nearly completed their labors, and every member of the convention should feel it his duty to be present at said meeting, to consider the final report of the Revision Committee.

Battalion Drill.

The Helm Guards and Waddell Grays made their first experiment in battalion drill in front of the Court-house last evening. Under the experienced command of Major Allen the men acquitted themselves with decided credit. They were favored with a large and well-pleased sidewalk audience.

The Fire Department and the Street Railroads.

The street cars last night gave the Fire Department a good deal of trouble in leaving the scene of the fire on Fourth street. We are requested by the Chief of the Fire Department to say that the street cars must in future give way to the engines, if collisions and smash-ups are to be avoided.

Thanks

To the Hon. T. C. McCreery and the Hon. J. P. Knott for late valuable public documents, to the Q. M. General U. S. A., for No. XVII of the Roll of Honor, containing the names of Federal soldiers interred in the national and public cemeteries in Kentucky and at New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Madison, Indiana. Lawton (Millen) and Andersonville, Ga., supplementary.

Lectures.

Rev. Dr. S. Tuska, of Memphis, will lecture in the Jewish Temple, corner of Sixth and Broadway, to-morrow afternoon.

A lecture on "The divinity of Confession and the Absolving Power," will be delivered on Sunday afternoon, at the Dominican church, by Rev. J. A. Rooney, O. P. The proceeds of the lecture will be used for the benefit of the new Dominican church.

Personal.

A party of gentlemen from Chicago—J. C. Hilton, A. S. Pullman, S. M. Richards, A. Longstreet, and Don M. Eason—representing the Pullman Sleeping Coach Company, arrived at the Louisville Hotel yesterday. The object of their visit to these parts is said to be the adjustment of a contract to equip the Jeffersonville railroad with a number of fine sleeping cars.

Dr. Tuska, the eminent Rabbi, of Memphis, Tenn., will lecture in English before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at the Temple on Broadway, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Ex-Governor Thos. P. Porter, of Versailles, is in the city.

Col. Sam B. Thomas, President of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad company, is at the Louisville.

Col. G. A. C. Holt, of the State Senate, and Dr. S. M. Hobbs and Francis Justice, Esq., of the House, were in the city last night.

Death of an Old Kentucky Pioneer.

Mr. Mortimer D. Robards, one of the first settlers of Jefferson county, died on Thursday morning last, on his farm, four miles from this city, on the Newburg road, at the advanced age of 75 years. Few of the old men of Kentucky were wider or more favorably known than Mortimer D. Robards. He was born in Mercer county, in 1794, and when a boy went with his father to Bullitt county. From Bullitt county he came to Jefferson in 1826, and resided in this county up to the time of his death, a period of fifty-three years. His wife, a very estimable lady, died about five years ago. Mr. Robards knew Louisville when the whole square on the south side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, was purchased for two side-saddles—a piece of ground that now would cost not less than a quarter of a million, without the "improvements." Throughout a long and useful life his reputation was that of a hospitable, whole-souled gentleman and a true Kentuckian. His death was caused by disease of the heart, after six weeks of confinement to his bed. He leaves three sons and one daughter. Among the many who knew Mr. Robards there are none who will not regret to hear that he is no more.

The Fire Last Night.

A fire broke out about half-past eight last night in Thos. J. Merritt's store of photographic goods, 77¼ Fourth street, second door from the National Hotel building, but was discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration. The building was damaged very little by the fire, only some shelving in the lower story being burned. The firemen were compelled to break in the doors, and deluge both the first and second story with water. This irreparably damaged the entire stock of goods, which is estimated to be worth about $16,000. The insurance on the goods is said to be something like $7,000. Mr. Merritt is at present in Memphis, and had but recently moved into the building. He had been receiving fresh stock for several weeks.

The building, we are informed, belongs to J. B. Walker, and is insured.

How the fire originated could not be ascertained. No one was known to be about the place when the smoke was discovered, and it was evident that the fire had started in the shelving. Its early discovery was very fortunate, as there was a liquor store next door, which would have quickly spread the flames.

Not less than three thousand people crowded into Fourth street from Market to Main, and at one time it became necessary to disperse a portion of them by turning upon them a stream of water. This effectually cleared the street, and left the firemen free to work the hose.

The engines being stationed at the street railroad junctions, there was a big blockade of the street cars, which added no little to the confusion and excitement.

THE LATE M. D. ROBARDS.

Sorrow at his Decease and Tribute to his Memory.

The intelligence of the death of Mortimer D. Robards was received with deep-felt and universal sorrow. It was thus feelingly noticed by his late associates in the Beargrass Turnpike Company:

The Board of Directors of the Beargrass Turnpike Company, having heard of the demise of our late co-director, Mr. Mortimer D. Robards, whom as our friend and our neighbor we held in high esteem—whose services in the development of our neighborhood and in the furtherance of building our road we deem of great value—whose many stirling qualities and whose unbounded hospitality has endeared him to us—

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our friend and neighbor; that we will impress upon our families in honor to his memory the many good qualities of his character, and the great services which the pioneer of our neighborhood has rendered so extensively.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved members of his family, and deplore, with them, the sad fate which has befallen them by the demise of our beloved friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this company, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend, and that it be published in the Courier-Journal. W. H. REDIN, Chairman.
THEOD. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1869.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Correspondence Between Mr. Jefferson and the State Officials at Frankfort.

Several days ago we stated that Mr. Jefferson had been invited by the members of the Legislature and officers of the State Government of Kentucky to visit Frankfort and give one or more representations of Rip Van Winkle in that city. The delay in the reply of Mr. Jefferson to this cordial and distinguished compliment has been occasioned, we are informed, by an effort on his part to arrange his business engagements so as to accept the invitation at once. This, we regret to learn, he has been unable to do; but he does not, nevertheless, decline, as will be seen from the correspondence which we give below, from which it appears that he will go to Frankfort as soon as he closes his engagement in Cincinnati, where he opens on Monday next. The following is the correspondence between the parties:

THE NOTE TO MR. JEFFERSON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5, 1869.

Jos. Jefferson, Esq.:

SIR: Many of us having seen, and all of us having heard, much in commendation of your delineation on the stage, and being desirous of an opportunity of attesting our appreciation of your merits as an actor and as a gentleman, we have the honor to request that, if your engagements will allow, you will make a visit to this city of such duration as may suit your convenience.

We feel authorized to assure you that such a visit will result in great pleasure to the public, and not unprofitable to yourself.

Very respectfully,

S. I. M. Major,	James W. Tate,
J. A. Dawson,	J. A. Crittenden,
John Major,	Geo. W. Drye,
G. W. Ahin,	Sam. B. Smith,
W. W. Burnam,	I. T. Martin,
H. M. McCarty,	A. M. Field,
agent P. O. Depecial	B. Magoffin, Sr.,
J. R. Hindman,	C. H. Lee,
Lyttleton Cooke,	John W. Oglevie,
Geo. G. Perkins,	J. Browne,
W. H. Payne,	Alecis Justice,
W. J. Stone,	Harry I. Martin,
M. T. Chrisman,	G. R. Thomson,
Thos. S. Pettit,	John A. Landingham,
Estill McHenry,	[illegible] Murray.

MR. JEFFERSON'S REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1869.

To S. I. M. Major, James A. Dawson, and others, and members of the Legislature of Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter, and with much pleasure accept the kind invitation it contains.

I will apprise you of the time I will be ready to visit Frankfort as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

Most respectfully yours,
J. JEFFERSON.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

PROGRESS OF THE FREE FIGHT FOR THE BUSKIN.

Poetry of Motion and Pure Things For the Pure.

A Party Who Wasn't Demoralized by the Black Crook.

The Pulpit and the Laity to Form Horrid Fronts and Strike For Their Altars and Their Fires.

FIRST DISSENTER.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

As a great many are taking a hand in the present discussion about theaters, &c., I would like to venture on a few points in regard to it:

1. Does not the Episcopal Church tolerate attendance at the theater, and in fact do not its members commonly go to the theaters and opera.
2. Do not Catholics allow it.
3. Do not Presbyterians allow it or wink at it.
4. Do not all churches, the majorities of whose members are to be found in the higher walks of life and among our most intelligent citizens, allow attendance at the theater.
5. Is there any more harm in going to the theater than in dancing the galop, polka, waltz, &c.
6. Is there any harm in dancing the above mentioned dances.
7. Was not the church introduced to the world with theatrical accessories, and has it not been a custom not yet expired in some places and not more than fifteen years in others, for churches to have a first and second violin, cornet, and bass viol to accompany the choir.
8. Are not some of the authorities cited in the discussion now going on (considering the fact that the theater now and the theater then are entirely dissimilar) about as well versed on the application of steam to scientific purposes—which was not known or heard of by some of them—as they are on the theatres of the present day.

Now, I went to see the Black Crook, White Fawn, Zoraster and Humpty Dumpty, but I went to study the "poetry of motion," to see the scenery and to hear the music. They did not demoralize me in the least, and I claim to be up to the average standard of goodness. Is it not, seriously speaking, a great mistake to suppose that true, sincere religion consists in constant sacrifices of pleasure that our consciences tell us there is no inherent wrong in?

Is there not a great deal of the spirit of the Puritan in it who said, "I do most seriously object to any churchman going to or having a hand in a bear baiting; not so much on account of the pain to the bear as the pleasure that it evidently gives to the spectators." ALENCON.

SECOND DISSENTER.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It is to be hoped that since the Rev. Dr. Humphrey has favored the public with a first-class sensation in the shape of a bold and denunciatory attack upon those popular institutions—the theater and the opera—that other "great guns" of the pulpit will take advantage of the present opportunity to give their views on the question. Dr. Humphrey has aroused the public attention on the subject, and any clergyman disposed to follow his example would do well to speak out at once, as now the public interest is excited, and they will find it an easy matter to command listeners.

If the practice of the community is any index of its opinions, we have a right to infer that Dr. Humphrey's views concerning the moral utility of theaters and operas are by no means the prevailing ones. Indeed, his views are not even supported by the practice of all those within the folds of the church. These may all agree with him in theory, but their practice is undoubtedly widely at variance with his preaching. There is, therefore, abundant occasion and crying need for making the subjects of plays and play-going matters of general pulpit concern. The pulpit should not let the matter rest where it is. If it is indeed true that the theater and the opera are the Satanic strongholds which Dr. Humphrey declares them to be, then it would seem to be the manifest duty of the entire clergy to join him in a crusade of extermination. He has bravely sounded the tocsin of alarm; now let the like-minded gather about his standard and move forward in solid phalanx against this powerful citadel of the evil one. According to Dr. Humphrey, here is a subject against which the pulpit should direct its loudest thunders, and just now the requisite degree of public interest may be readily developed to make those thunders effectual, or otherwise. The fuller the pews are of play-goers, the greater the need for preaching against the so-called sin of play-going. We therefore hope the example of Dr. Humphrey may be generally followed by his clerical brethren throughout the city. If this is done we shall witness lively times in the city; and in a community where the theater and the opera are so generally patronized as they are with us, we do not understand how any preacher can consistently refrain from denouncing in the most direct and terrible terms what is deemed by the church to be a wide-spread and deep-seated vice. The papers will probably publish their sermons, and if they are good the public will read them. This is the usual reward bestowed upon a good pulpit discourse on a secular topic, and it ought to stimulate an ambitious man to make the best use of his powers. Now church-goers will also be induced to go to church, attracted by the opportunity of hearing an able discussion of an interesting subject. The press, too—that general mouth-piece of the public mind—will bristle with "replies," "defenses," and "protests." The excitement meanwhile will stimulate managers to produce more attractive bills, and we shall have crowded churches every seventh night, and crowded playhouses every week-day night, a circumstance which will give the "world, the flesh, and the devil" six times the advantage, and if we include the matinee on Saturdays, for ladies and children, the advantage of the enemy will be still further enhanced. There is one class, however, to whom this introduction into the pulpit of the theater question may not be very welcome. We mean those church-goers, who, from the force of early education, or from the deliberate conviction of mature years, hold it their duty to own a pew in church, and to show themselves in it with their families every pleasant Sunday, yet are unable to see any sin, or even harm, in indulging occasionally their love of music at the opera, their love of the drama by going to the theater when Booth plays Hamlet; Hackett, Falstaff; Jefferson, Rip Van Winkle, and numerous other men and women of histrionic genius, perform their most popular parts. The probable effect upon this class of a systematic effort to preach down the theater and the opera, would be that they would stay away from church when "amusements" were discussed, and staying away from the theater when plays and actors of acknowledged worthlessness occupied the boards. But the true preacher will preach the truth regardless of the effect upon men's minds, and if the opera and the theater are in sober truth the dreadful things which Dr. Humphrey says they are, we have a right to expect that all clergymen who agree with him will imitate his zeal and plainness of speech.

On the other hand, if Dr. Humphrey is wrong, if it should be a fact that the theater and the opera, like every other human institution, have their good side as well as their bad side—may be good if the plays, music and acting are good, may be bad in the contrary case—then candor and honesty would require that any preacher who may be of this opinion should come out and say so plainly, and not leave us poor laymen to settle the question entirely for ourselves, as perhaps most of us have had to do. Upon most matters it is no uncommon thing to find differences of opinion among preachers, and we should not be in the least sorry if Dr. Humphrey's sermon should provoke some member of the profession into the expression of a dissenting opinion. It is a subject that well merits discussion, and through discussion we may perhaps arrive at the truth. The probability, however, is that the entire clerical profession will array themselves on the same side with Dr. Humphrey, and to the ungodly laity must be left the work of conducting the opposition. T.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Jefferson closes the most brilliant theatrical engagement ever played in Louisville with to-day's matinee and to-night's performance. In the afternoon he will appear as Rip Van Winkle, and in the evening he will give "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Spitfire." The latter occasion is his farewell benefit, and the pieces selected are splendid.

II.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

To the great disappointment of a large audience that assembled at the Market-street M. E. Church last night, Mr. Phillips did not appear. A dispatch was received stating that he was in Cincinnati very sick, and there was no telling when he would be able to sing for us. The dispatch was sent Tuesday, but, by some blunder, was not received by the proper managers of the affair until the audience had assembled. The affair is to be regretted, though unavoidable on the part of Mr. Phillips. We hope he may be able to fulfill his engagement with us at an early day.

III.

MISS KELLOGG.

The rush for seats at Mr. Faulds' music store for the concerts on the 16th and 17th inst. continues unabated. A great triumph is predicted by the admirers of the fair cantatrice when she appears. We could wish that the programme had been less stereotyped; the difficulty, however, of pleasing all comes in just here. The artistes who have hitherto appeared here have not given us selections from the latest operas, but have stuck religiously to "Casta Diva," "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and "Sweet Home." Let us have something fresh, new and good.

IV.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS.

A friend who had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Siddons read, and afterwards saw her in Rosalind in London, describes in glowing colors the naturalness and freshness of her manner of performing this fascinating character. Her engagement here will afford many a rare intellectual treat, and give them an entirely new idea of the various characters she plays. Some of the provincial critics find her somewhat cold in her style of acting. This could hardly fail to be the opinion of people who, in ordinary conversation, talk loud enough to be heard two blocks, and are accustomed to the spread-eagle oratory and stage raving of the day. Mrs. Siddons, however, does not lack fire. She has the fire of genius.

Marriage Licenses.

The following are the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for the week ending February 12, 1869:

James H. Stopher and Elenora Gregory.
Lawrence Fitzpatrick and Mary Conners.
Michael Lynch and Johanna Sullivan.
Thos. Nolan and Ellen Collins.
David Finn and Hanorah Powers.
Henry C. Rodifer and Isabel Gupton.
Geo. W. Smith and Martha Putoff.
Augustus Flysher and Rosa Bigott.
Geo. M. Wyman and Anna E. West.
J. Gooding and Mary E. Heiner.
Jos. Frederick and Margaret Gorandlo.
Dennis McCarthy and Catherine Waters.
Geo. Bamberger and Catherine Bin.
John C. Luttman and Louisa Scheider.
John Schanzenbacher and Amelia Mink.
John J. Douglas and Ella N. Self.
Edward M. Irvine and Mattie C. Davis.
August Fago and Maria Schumake.
John G. Childers and Mary J. Evans.
Thos. B. Farleigh and Alice R. Graham.
Frederick Ott and Magdalena Schneider.
Geo. DeGarmo and Anna Wood.
Peter Nichter and Elizabeth Lickern.
C. W. Jackson and Mary M. Cox.
Amos B. Zimmerle and Sarah J. Martin.

Bright Idea.

A young attorney in the City Court yesterday morning was advised by the Judge to consult the law upon a case then and there in point. The disciple of Blackstone searched the statutes, reported to the Judge that the page containing the desired law had been torn out, and gave it as his deliberate judgment that therefore his client ought to be discharged. This is of a piece with the stratagem of the negro boot-black, who, on being shown a newspaper advertisement reducing the charge for polishing boots to three cents, exclaimed: "Tare it out! tare it out! Dat broke up dis nigger's business, sho!"

THE POLICE TROUBLE.

A Card from Superintendent Shadburne.

HONEST DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

In police and judicial circles, especially, the so-called arbitrary imprisonment of Abraham Rucker and James Henry, of Henry county, continues to excite earnest comment. Contrary to announcement, the aggrieved parties have not preferred action for damages against the Superintendent and others of the police concerned in the arrest. The only step yet taken in that direction is the confiding of the case to the hands of the counsel, whose names have been mentioned. It is now conjectured that the suit will be dropped. Capt. Shadburne has felt called upon to make the subjoined explanation. That he and his sub-officers acted with the purest intentions in whatever real or technical mistake they may have committed in this instance, none who know them will gainsay:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT POLICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., February [illegible]
[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A sensation article headed "Arbitrary Arrests—Suit for False Imprisonment," &c., &c., appears in to-day's issue of your paper in regard to the arrest of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Henry, which demands a notice at my hands.

These persons were arrested upon notice of their suspicious appearance and conduct, received by a policeman from a gentleman of known character, and a good judge of human nature, one supposed to be acquainted with people in the vicinity from which they said they had come, and were merely held as all other suspected parties have been held, until the matter could be investigated; and as soon as proper investigation was made they were discharged. Such has been the law and custom of the police of this city "time out of mind." The article in the paper also contains what the writer is pleased to denominate a SECRET ORDER from the undersigned, and says Judge Craig had copied it from an original genuine paper. It will be noticed that the so-called secret order only makes known to station-house keepers the will of the Police Board, as expressed by their resolution duly entered of record in their journal, which is at all times open to the Mayor and Council, and County Court. When I got notice of this action on the part of the Board it was my plain duty to enforce their will, which I did by notice to each of the station-house keepers, similar to the one published; so you see that the idea of secret order has no foundation except in the minds of persons who are over anxious to find fault with the present police. I am subordinate to the Board and obey their rules and regulations, and these rules and regulations are of record open to the inspection of the public.

I am no lawyer, and if I had supposed for a moment that there was anything in the order of the board illegal or oppressive, I should have been glad of advice from Judge Craig or any other lawyer in the premises. I mean no offense, however, when I say it is very well understood in this city, that Judge Craig is a member of the City Charter Convention, and that he, in that convention, is the originator of a scheme that hangs fire, by which it is sought to have the power of appointing the Police Commissioners placed in the hands of the Judges of the City Court, County Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and if the SECRESY of this order has any conection with the last named part it is no fault of mine.

The propriety of that order made by the Board is very easy to understand when some other matters are understood. It is well known that bands of burglars have for some time infested the city, and that bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters exist in this and adjoining States, operating between this city and their country headquarters. The police all understand this. Well, suppose one or more of one of these bands of burglars or horse thieves are arrested and lodged in the station-house. As soon as the others get wind of it they escape, by leaving, or devise means through fraud and perjury to have the arrested ones released. This practice had gone on until the evil was intolerable, and the order was made to correct it.

Another evil intended to be corrected was to prevent the unfortunates from falling into the hands of the "shysters" who hang around the station-houses and City Court. It was not intended to work injury to any good citizen, but simply to cut off and defeat the combinations among burglars and horse thieves, and get rid of the "shysters," and if it ever has any other effect it was not so intended. If the gentlemen arrested were not guilty, appearances were against them, and if a mistake was then made it was what must happen wherever there is a vigilant police anxious to do their duty, and was only a mistake.

If there is a real purpose to sue, and public prejudice is to be stirred up by such publications in advance, we are still willing to submit the matter to an honest jury, who know how to appreciate and understand an honest effort at discharging a duty without fear as to the result.

In the arrest of these persons there was no other motive than an attempt to discharge duty. They were strangers, and of course no motive or ill-will is to be indulged.

As the attack upon me has found a place in your paper, I hope this explanation will also.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
GEO. C. SHADBURNE,
Superintendent of Police.

POLITICO-MILITARY.

A Radical Dodge to Ring in the Soldiers.

Remarks of Col. J. H. Ward on the Organization of the Republican Soldiers' Association.

He Babbles of a Mighty League Full Forty Thousand Strong.

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Go Marching!"

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION.

COMRADES: In answer to many inquiries in regard to this association, I propose to make some remarks this evening by way of explanation.

You will observe from reading our objects as published that we propose no aggressive action. We have no word to utter against our late enemies, nor against our present enemies throughout the State. For it is vain to deny that the Union soldier in Kentucky is among enemies.

"I SAY REBEL."

We have to remember but about one year ago, when the last general election was held, and everything was overwhelmingly rebel—I say rebel because I think the result of the election show it—in every Democratic county in the State, and you know that about three fourths of the counties in Kentucky are Democratic—in every Democratic county persons were selected to fill the different offices because they were not only Democrats, but pro rebel, and from one half to three fourths of those offices were filled with ex-rebel soldiers. True, in a few instances ex-Union soldiers were elected in Democratic counties, but it was only after they had disclaimed their own action as Union soldiers, and become more violent in abuse of the cause for which they were enlisted to fight than any others. Ex-rebel soldiers and their friends were elected on account of their pro rebel record. Union soldiers and their friends were repudiated because of their Union record. This certainly demonstrates a friendship for the one and an enmity to the other. You all remember too, a time, since the election of Grant, just beginning to pass away, when popular sentiment in this State made service in the Union armies a dishonor, and service in the rebel armies an honor.

RATHER GENERAL.

You also remember the assaults, outrages, and assassinations that have until recently been perpetrated in Kentucky, where, too, the perpetrators were known, or by proper exertion could have been known, and how few, if any, have been punished by State authorities.

SHOWS THAT "WE ARE AMONG ENEMIES."

I do not recall these things to renew a spirit of strife, but only to show that we are among enemies, not among friends, and that we must take care of ourselves and our reputations or it will not be done by any one else.

We can live in Kentucky as Union soldiers with our rebel surroundings in one or two ways only. For I take it as settled that all who could ever denounce the actions of the glorious armies who fought for the Union in the late war and desert to the enemy have already done so. For those who will never do either of these disgraceful acts there are only two courses to be pursued.

KEEPING THE BALL OPEN.

First—To remain inactive and inefficient, using no effort and making no combinations against the pro-rebel power and influence now dominant in Kentucky, thereby tarnishing if not losing the honor we won in the late war, and allowing the great army of justice and freedom to go on in its progress without us, or

Second—To combine against the same principles and prejudices in opposition to which we fought in the late war; and to maintain our honor and consistency, and do our part to establish justice, loyalty, freedom, and equality even in Kentucky.

I do not suppose there are any among us who intend longer to follow the first of these courses; to our dishonor we have done nothing and received the benefit of the labor of our friends in other States too long already. It is now time for action, or for an unconditional surrender to the enemies of all we profess to hold dear.

If we do not intend to surrender, then the second course alone is open to us.

NOT GOING TO SURRENDER.

As there is no other organization now existing, or proposed in the State, than the "Republican Soldiers' Association," I invite you all to join that. We do not hold it up to you as perfect—not at all—but we say it is a good foundation, a good commencement, and we can perfect it, and build it up as we go on. But let us do something; let us show that we are not going to surrender, and that we intend to maintain our convictions of right. Let us enroll ourselves, and learn who, and how many there are who agree with us. Perhaps there may be many more than we have dreamed of. Let us combine the true and faithful, and we will do credit to ourselves at home and abroad. The work will grow on our hands and we will soon be able to exert a beneficial if not a controlling influence in our State.

CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

We call ourselves "Republican," because we desire to call things by their right names; because there is nothing to conceal or be ashamed of in that name, but much to glory in; because we would not induce any one to co-operate with us who would only do it upon the concealment of what we really are; because we could reasonably expect nothing but discord and trouble if we concealed anything; because we have nothing to hide from the broad light of day; because we are willing to stand or fall upon what we have done and propose to do. We appeal to the highest tribunal of a civilized people—an enlightened public judgment—and are willing to abide by its decisions.

OBJECTS.

Our objects are, first, for our more efficient protection, and for the better enforcement of our rights, by seeing that our comrades have our moral countenance and efficient aid before the people of the State, whenever their rights are assailed; by providing protection for such as are persecuted by lawless bands, or a hostile political, or social sentiment; by securing for our comrades before the courts efficient attorneys; and by promoting that public feeling in Kentucky which will finally bring to all Union soldiers the honor due to patriots. That we should combine for this purpose appears to me so manifest that I will not attempt to discuss it.

THE SAME OLD TUNE.

I will, however, call your attention to an extract from Gen. Thomas' report to the Commander-in-Chief, made 1st October, 1868, and while he was in command of Kentucky as a part of his department. He says:

"Reviewing occurrences connected with the administration of affairs in the department for the past year, I am enabled to report that to some extent the presence of troops has prevented personal collisions and partisan difficulties; but only partially so, for it is mortifying to acknowledge that the State and local laws, which should do so, do not protect the citizens of the department from violence. In fact, crime is committed because public opinion favors it, or, at least, acquiesces in it. The local laws are enforced or not, according to the controlling opinions of the community. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only charged with a suspicion of crime, if he is inimical to the community, he is likely to be hung to the nearest tree or shot down at his own door."

Again, after speaking of Tennessee, he speaks thus of Kentucky:

"In Kentucky disfranchisement cannot be alleged as a reason for the disturbances. Here the mass of the people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and those politically opposed make no attempt to resist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable; they have no political rights, not being enfranchised, yet ruffians are permitted to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment. The testimony of negroes is refused in the State courts, and the United States courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people without friends or influence. In some districts ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous rebel neighbors until they are forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with the loss of their lives, or they are compelled, in self-defense to emigrate. An appeal to the courts affords but little hope of redress, as magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with their prejudices without regard to justice. The controlling cause of the unsettled condition of affairs in the department is, that the greatest efforts made by the defeated insurgents, since the close of the war, have been to promulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, justice, humanity, equality, and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom suffered violence and wrong when the effort for Southern independence failed. This is, of course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the crime of treason might be covered with counterfeit varnish of patriotism, so that the precipitators of the rebellion might go down in history hand in hand with the defenders of the Government, thus wiping out with their own hands their own stains—a species of self-forgiveness amazing in its effrontery, when it is considered that life and property justly forfeited by the laws of the country, of war and of nations, through the magnanimity of the Government and people, were not exacted from them."

A GOOD THING ON "REST."

This appears to me the best official evidence to sustain our first object, and from the very best source. A truer, better, and more impartial and upright man than Gen. Thomas does not exist.

True, these statements have been denied, and Gen. Thomas much abused for making them, and we have no daily newspaper in Kentucky to vindicate and sustain this truly great and good man, but we know that every word he has uttered is strictly true, and we know, too, that he has from great caution, and an indisposition to injure unnecessarily even an enemy, stated the truth as mildly as he could consistently with what he deemed his duty to his Government.

THE SYREN SONG OF "ALL'S WELL."

It appears to me also that this report furnishes a good answer to one of the objections I have heard made to this "association." It has been said, "We now have General Grant as President elect, and he will manage everything well. We are getting on finely, and have many friends among the rebels. That any effort of this kind will stir up discord and do no good," &c.

Let all who are not disposed to resist the great "efforts made by the defeated insurgents, since the close of the war," * * "to promulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, justice, humanity, equality, and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom suffered violence and wrong when the effort for Southern independence failed," teach the doctrine that all is now well in Kentucky.

As to the fear that this association, for the purposes we have stated, would produce discord, and had therefore better be let alone, I have this to say: The peace we now have in Kentucky is the peace of submission to what we in our hearts abhor—an overwhelming anti-loyal sentiment—the peace that we have as we lie prostrate, with the foot of our enemy on our neck. Will any one say, while we are in this condition, that the strife that may ensue upon our attempt to rise is to be avoided, or that we should be blamed if by so doing we produced it? Let those who desire such peace remain inactive.

"GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH."

As for me, I intend to work with those, however few, who will not succumb to the power that now rules Kentucky—a power unfriendly to the government, and inimical to the interests of its defenders.

GRANT AS HERCULES.

True, we have seen General Grant as President elect, but he will only have time to attend to national affairs, and cannot be expected to look after the interests of individuals or localities, more particularly when those individuals and localities do nothing for themselves. Hercules did not assist the wagoner when he prayed to him in distress until the wagoner would first place his own shoulder to the wheel.

No one does or ought to assist those who do not try to help themselves. Then having Gen. Grant as President will do us no good unless we first do our duty by performing our part of the labor in this great work of the advancement of mankind.

PARTY—FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME.

Our second object is that we will endeavor to secure for all our comrades, and more especially for such as are disabled, occupation and employment by which they may be enabled to earn an honest and competent livelihood; and, other things being equal, a preference in the distribution of the Government property; but in no wise conflicting in our actions with the general best interests of the Republican party in our State. Surely no Union man ought to object to this, whether he be ex-soldier or citizen.

MISAPPREHENSION.

And yet I have heard objections from Union soldiers to this association that could only have been founded on a misapprehension of this object. They are about as follows:

May not this be so construed by those not soldiers as to make the impression that they are to be ignored, and soldiers' interests alone taken care of?

No, sir, no such construction can be placed upon it by any fair-minded friend of soldiers, and we never hope to please the enemy of the Union soldiers.

We propose to look particularly to furnishing soldiers employment by which they can earn an honest livelihood, "and other things being equal," and only in that event, "to give them a preference in the distribution of Government patronage." Every Union citizen is as cordially in favor of this as any soldier can be. Certainly when the scales are equally balanced between a soldier and another, the fact that he was a soldier should turn them to his side, and this is all we ask. We intend to put forward no odious individuals; we intend to urge the claims of no unfit persons for any place.

Again it is said, as we only propose to enroll soldiers, others may feel a jealousy, &c.

If this feeling should exist we will very soon remedy it.

In the first place soldiers in Kentucky waited about four years after the war, constantly urging others to form an organization with which they could conscientiously act. Yet it was not done. There has been no real organization of the Republican party in our State, and what little additions have been made to those in sympathy with that party in Kentucky have been due more to influences outside of the State than to any organized power in it.

THE LAZY KENTUCKY RADS.

Kentucky Republicans have heretofore only been borne along by a progress which they contributed—as an organization—nothing to make.

How much longer should soldiers wait? We do not desire to be conspicuous in politics, but neither do we desire longer to suffer the wrong and contumely we have endured in our own State since the war. We therefore in self-defense have commenced this organization.

THE SAME CAUSE IN ANOTHER FIELD.

I can see no good reason for any one to object to those commencing this movement, who both commenced and carried through the war against the rebellion. Are we not the truest friends to our Government? As we went before in that, I was not unwilling to move forward again in the same cause in another field.

While this be true, I wish it well understood we will arrogate to ourselves nothing, and will claim nothing that will not willingly be conceded to us by friends of the Union, and we will seek to deprive no one of what is his due.

EQUALITY THE WATCHWORD.

See our third object—That we may form an organization extending through every part of the State, around which may be gathered, without fear of molestation, those who favor equal rights to all.

You see that it was our intention, from the inception of this organization, first to place ourselves in a favorable position; to be sure we were strong enough to defend ourselves, and all who might join with us; and then we would invite "those who favor equal rights to all," to gather around us, and with us, as coequals in every way, to work for the great cause of justice and equality.

That time has now arrived in this city, and we now say, that we will assist and forward similar organizations to our own, among those who have not been soldiers, or we will enroll them along with ourselves, not, however, yielding our own "association" as soldiers, but co-operating as such with all organizations for similar objects.

NECESSITY OF ENROLLMENT.

It may be asked, why act now? Because no prudent man waits without preparation for any important event of his life. Because we can never use effectively our united power unless we first combine and learn to work together. We can never know how great the number of those who agree with us unless we enroll them. Soldiers know well that a disciplined, well-drilled veteran company is equal to ten times its number of raw recruits. We wish to organize, discipline, and drill ourselves, that we may successfully combat and overcome a numerous and strong opposition; and, if we are only true to ourselves, we will accomplish this much sooner than many now think possible. With a consciousness of right, and a persevering combined action, Kentucky will very soon wear a new face, and we will have done our duty to our State and ourselves.

EVERY OUTSIDER AN ENEMY.

Every Republican, then, should enroll himself either in the "Soldiers' Association," or in the "Republican clubs;" let every man identify himself with the friends of the Government, or he will naturally be counted among its enemies. We do not say that every one who may be on our rolls is thereby qualified for any position in the gift of the Government, but we do say that if a man has not enough love for the Government, and enough courage in maintaining it and his own rights, to come out and by enrolling himself as among its friends, and mark plainly where and what he is, that he is not fit for any position of trust or honor in the gift of the Government.

THE GRAND PLAN.

Let this system of enrollment be carried into effect in every loyal district and county throughout the length and breadth of the State; let it be distinctly understood that, whenever a wrong of any kind is done to a soldier or Union man, the whole organization stands ready to see him righted; let it be also plainly understood that they propose to do that, not by taking the law in their own hands, or in any other improper manner, but alone by seeing the laws fully and fairly enforced, and you will strengthen the hands of all our friends, and those who would wrong us will entirely disappear, and in their place in a few years we will find those who delight to honor us. Let no one suppose for a moment that he can expect any support from our organization for any wrongful act, or even act of doubtful character. Let all know we only ask that justice be done, and we will sustain only those who are plainly in the right. By this course we will win the respect of our present enemies, if we do not make them our fast friends, and all who are now not exactly opposed to us will be proud to be identified with us. If we commence right, and continue right, our success is as certain as that time moves onward.

With the system of frequent county meetings, and meetings of the district committees once a month, and regular reports to the State Central Committee of the progress made, our growth and progress will assist every other part of the State, and their growth will strengthen us, and it will surprise us to see how fast and permanently we will grow and increase in numbers. With from 20,000 to 40,000 in our organization, and with monthly reports of all wrongs committed, and a few united efforts in favor of those wronged, do you suppose that in any neighborhood, even the worst in Kentucky, any one, or any combination will dare wrong a Union man? No, sir, for in striking any one of our number, though he may be single and alone in the strongest rebel locality, they will strike the whole organization, and its thousands will be sure to see proper punishment meted out to the wrong doer. There will need be but one or two conspicuous instances of this and then we may expect peace, a true peace, based upon a respect to the power that can and will be put forth to enforce peace by doing justice. Then let all personal predilections and prejudices be forgotten, and let every true Union man in Kentucky write his name in characters that cannot be mistaken on our rolls, and in favor of justice and equal rights to all and every one.

The Tennessee Militia.

A correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL at Nashville writes:

One of Brownlow's militia critter companies just from the mountains, came into Nashville the other day, attracting considerable attention. They had been picked up because they had nothing else to do, and wanted to do something. The sight was a novel one. The stock they rode was "ring streaked and striped," from the flea-bitten old gray mare to the dingy kinsman of Balaam's saddle horse. The clothes they were had at least the attraction of variety, and were admirably adapted to ventilation. The word "militia" happened to be used in reference to them in the presence of a Boston merchant who was standing on the street, when the man of tape pricked up his ears with astonishment, and said: "That isn't Brownlow's militia, is it?" "Certainly," said the other. "Good gracious," replied the stranger, "I thought it was a drove of cattle."

CITY FEATURES.

☞ The Louisville Lithograph and Engraving Company are executing some very fine work in lithography. No establishment in this country can boast of better workmen. This company is established here for the purpose of doing fine work at New York prices. Their office is on Fourth street, near Main.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of L. & G. Bronner & Co., in another column. All who have dealings in their line would do well to give them a call, as they have a stock of goods unsurpassed by any "West of the mountains."

THE COURTS.

THE GEN. LYTLE STEAMBOAT DAMAGE SUIT.

Charges Against the Boat.

A Burglar to Be Sent Up for Ten Years.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

J. D. DUNCAN, JUDGE PRO TEM.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1869.

Pete McDonald, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

Wm. and John Keefe, Daniel Lorker, James Wadel, Bryant McMahan and D. McCulloch, injuring the property of Catherine Dawson; McCulloch discharged, and the others held in $300 to answer.

Mrs. Budhue, Julia and Eva Budhue, disorderly conduct; discharged.

John Kohlberger and Alex. Colter, disorderly conduct; the former discharged and the latter fined $3.

Richard T. Yarber, stealing a horse from Henry county; continued until Saturday.

Wilson Porter, stealing $100 in gold and $20 in currency from Mr. A. T. Tichnor; $400 to answer.

Mike Flanagan, drunkenness; discharged.

Newton Gordon, for a nameless misdemeanor, was fined $10.

C. Wilson, stealing property from the steamboat Pine Bluff; held in $100 to answer.

John Bryant, a small negro boy, suspected of felony; held in $500 for twelve months.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth against Allen and Price; indictment for stealing clothes. A severance was claimed. Sally Price, having pleaded "not guilty," a jury was impaneled, who, having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Commonwealth's Attorney then dismissed the case as to Fanny Allen.

The indictment against Barker and Collins was, on their motion, continued to the next term.

Mary Rowan was adjudged a lunatic, and ordered to the asylum at Lexington.

Commonwealth against Dan Davis and T. Kehan; indictment for stealing money. The jury, having heard the evidence and addresses of counsel, found each of them guilty and fixed their punishment each at one year in the penitentiary.

Same against James Harris; indictment for stealing. The jury, having heard the evidence, returned a verdict of guilty.

A motion was made and is still pending to set aside this verdict, upon the ground that the jury was not sworn to try the case.

Same against Harris and Riddle; indictment for cow-stealing. Harris pleaded guilty. The indictment as to Riddle was dismissed.

Same against Samuel Haight; indictment for cow-stealing. The accused having pleaded not guilty, a jury was impaneled, who, having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

Same against Peter Ronald, indicted for burglary. The jury found the accused guilty, and fixed his punishment at ten years (the limit) in the penitentiary.

The indictment against Smith and Hillrich for the murder of George Off, will probably be tried to-day.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The grand jury returned into court an indictment against Newton Smith and John M. Robinson for violations of the internal revenue laws. Each of them is on bond to answer this indictment.

A number of indictments were returned against parties not yet apprehended.

The District Attorney dismissed the indictment against G. W. Holman for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without having first paid the special tax.

E. M. Bachman against the owners of the steamboat General Lytle. The trial of this case was resumed on yesterday. The court has heretofore determined that the owners of the General Lytle were responsible to Father Bachman for the injuries sustained by him at her explosion, and pronounced a decree, ascertaining the following facts:

First—That, at the time of the explosion, the Gen. Lytle was carrying more steam than safety permitted.

Second—That at the time of the explosion, the General Lytle was engaged in a contest or trial of speed with another boat, to-wit: the St. Charles.

Third—That the respondents had not shown any specific cause for the explosion to repel the presumption of negligence created by the 13th section of the act of 1838.

Fourth—That at the time of the explosion the boat was not seaworthy, by reason of not having been inspected according to law, and by reason of not having the fusible alloy on her boilers to fuse at such a point as safety required.

Therefore, the court pronounced that Father Bachman recover of the respondents the damages by him sustained, and, to assess the same, ordered a jury to be impaneled.

It may be remarked here that the calling of a jury to assess damages was discretionary with the court, as the court had full power and authority to assess damages without the intervention of a jury, or even disregard any assessment a jury might make.

A jury was impaneled on Thursday to assess the damages of Father Bachman under the above decree, and the evidence was heard. Yesterday the trial of the case was resumed, and Father Bachman's counsel then insisted that the decree of the court should go before the jury, and the facts therein ascertained be assumed as true by the jury in their assessment of damages.

To this the respondent's counsel objected, insisting that the decree had nothing to do with the assessment of damages, as Father Bachman was only entitled to such actual damages as would be compensatory for the injuries received, conceding that his bodily sufferings might be taken into consideration by the jury in their assessment of damages. They cited Greenleaf on Evidence, that all damages were compensatory, and a case from 2 Duvall that a carrier was never responsible for exemplary damages for the default of its agent, and also cited other decisions. For Father Bachman it was insisted that compensatory damages allowed for bodily or mental sufferings admitted of no certain criterion or standard, and, though they might be compensatory to him, that they were really vindictive, or exemplary, vindictive, or punitive damages as to the respondent.

And they further contended that, in cases of gross negligence, carriers of passengers were liable for exemplary damages for such negligence committed by their servants or agents, and even for the willful acts of their agents, and for these positions cited 16 Howard, and the decision from the Court of Appeals from New York, from the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and from Harrington's Delaware Reports. They further insisted that, as the jury had been substituted for the court in the assessment of damages, the jury must assume, as granted, the facts ascertained by the decree of the court, in order to make any intelligent assessment, and that the decree must therefore of necessity go before the jury, in order that they might make such an assessment.

The question as to the submission of the decree to the jury was not fully decided, the Judge remarking at the conclusion of the argument that the jury had been put in the place of the court to assess damages, and the further the case progressed, and the more he thought of it, the greater the difficulty impressed him of putting the jury exactly in the position of the court to make an assessment of damages even if the decree was submitted to them; that there was still much that the jury should know, and which could not be brought to their knowledge, to enable them to make a proper assessment. The Judge therefore revoked the order calling a jury, and determined to assess the damages himself.

BANKRUPTCY.

The court adopted the following:

RULE 46.

Ordered, That in all cases where specifications of grounds of opposition to bankrupt's discharge may have been filed and the order of reference entered before January, 1869, either the bankrupt or the opposing creditor may, after the report of the Register shall have been filed in the clerk's office, have a hearing thereon upon any Monday thereafter, provided five days' notice be given the opposite party.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal by
DANIEL JAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, February 12, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Holliday vs. Temple, &c., Kenton; dismissed and affirmed.

Crawford vs. McAllister, Greenup; affirmed.

Taylor vs. Newman, Fleming; reversed.

Harris, &c., vs. Vanardsdall, &c., No. 3, Mercer; affirmed.

Redd, &c., vs. Scott, Harrison; reversed on original and cross-appeal.

Redd vs. Redd's administrator, &c., Harrison; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Williams, by &c., vs. Seeley, Nicholas; order non-suit against appellants.

Curd vs. Cole's administrator, Louisville Chancery; revived in name of Curd's administratrix.

Cleaver vs. Ebersole, &c., Nicholas; set for hearing on February 17, 1869.

Maddox, &c., vs. Callis, &c., Trimble; petition for rehearing filed.

Hedges vs. Cassity, &c., Rowan; by consent of parties set for hearing on the sixty-eighth day of term.

McKenney's administrator vs. McKenney, &c., Scott; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Lucas vs. Odor, &c., Harrison;

Harris vs. Dale & Co., Boyd;

Tyler vs. Meek, Lawrence;

Burchett vs. Blackburn, Floyd; submitted on briefs.

Evans et al. vs. Hord et al., Fleming; argued by Hon. W. S. Botts for appellees, and Hon. W. H. Wadsworth for appellants and submitted.

Card from Hon. Jo. M. Alexander.

[From the Mt. Sterling Sentinel.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 9, 1869.

MR. HANLY: I have read an extract from your editorial columns copied in the Kentucky Yeoman, in which you say in alluding to the appropriation of $75,000 made by the present Legislature, for the purpose of removing the obstructions from Licking river, that "it is owing mainly to the efforts of Senator Alexander that this highly important measure was passed."

While I was not only an ardent and earnest advocate of the bill, and gave it the full measure of my poor feeble abilities to secure its passage, believing that lasting beneficial results would inure not only to northeastern Kentucky, but to the entire State, by opening a channel through which a large portion of coal, mineral, and lumber, which abound in inexhaustible abundance in that portion of our noble old Commonwealth, and stop the tribute we pay to other States for the same articles, there are others who should share with me full credit for the success of the bill.

In the House it was warmly and ably supported by the cool and clear-headed Parks, the fiery and enthusiastic Kendall, Hamilton, Simmons, A. L. and M. D. Martin, and others; and in the Senate, Baker, Carlisle, and Gardner were not dormant lookers-on, but were active and vigilant in its support.

Our able and distinguished Speaker (Johnson) saw the importance of the measure to our people, and gave it the weight of his great mind.

Indeed, many others of both houses are meritorious in this connection, and the journals of the Senate and House will show to whom the people of the mountains are equally indebted for its success.

Hoping the beneficial results anticipated by the friends of the project may be more than realized, I am, very truly your friend,
JO. M. ALEXANDER.

FIRE BACK OF NEW ALBANY.

A Poor Family Burned out and Rendered Penniless.

Lamentable Affliction.

It is an old adage that misfortunes never come alone. This has been the sad experience of Mr. Z. W. Merrithew, a mechanic living out on the Cadwallader place, a mile and a half in the rear of New Albany. Mr. Merrithew had himself for some time past been suffering with a protracted illness, and after this affliction passed away his family were taken sick, adding still more woe to his cup of sorrow. On Thursday night the family were up late with a sick child, and retired weary, worn and jaded with the effects of care and sorrow, made doubly painful by the deep anxiety felt on account of the child. At five o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Merrithew had occasion to go into the yard for a bucket of water, and on returning saw his house in a blaze. He rushed frantically into the house and awoke the sleeping inmates. With such fearful rapidity did the destructive element with its myriad tongues devour the building that the family had scarce time to escape being burnt to death, and were driven almost naked by the ruthless flames into the cold frosty air, to behold their home die away amid crackling, rolling flames that in a few moments left nothing remaining but a gaunt, ghastly chimney and blackened ruin. Only two beds were saved. The mother-in-law of the unfortunate man had not time to save a purse of money in the house, the last of her hard-earned savings and her all in this world. This is a case that appeals strongly to the sympathies of a Christian people, and it is to be hoped the good citizens of New Albany will contribute liberally and alleviate the sufferings of this family. Mr. Joseph Cadwallader, out of the goodness of his big heart, gave them thirty dollars' worth of clothing, which they were in immediate and absolute need of. Any contribution left at his store will be religiously devoted to the aid of these distressed people. There are eight in the family—the man and wife, five children, and the mother-in-law. The loss will amount to $1,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $700. The family are at present living with their neighbors.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending Feb. 12, 1869:

Stein & Doern to H. Kast, 100 feet, turnpike to creek	$ 9,500 00
Wm. F. Miller to John P. Winchester, 33¼ acres, Jefferson county	1,800 00
Henry Zoemisch to P. J. Roche, 30 by 200 feet, Chestnut, between Nineteenth and Twentieth	2,400 00
John Fidler to James Dangerfield, lot No. 90 and 91, square 105, Portland	3,000 00
Wm. H. Stokes to Albert C. Habich, 25 by 234, Mechanic street	400 00
T. C. Pomeroy to Geo. Moffat, 25 by 165 feet, Madison and Eighteenth streets	760 00
Wm. H. Stokes to Conrad Vierling, 25 by 234 feet, Mechanic street	400 00
W. B. Belknap to Henry Reitman, Ormsby Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth, 75 by 200 feet	1,687 50
A. Williseh to Mary J. Bates, Roselane, between Jackson and Hancock streets, 19 7-12 by 95 feet	1,025 00
I. Henderson to Preston Gatewood, Harney, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, 25 by 150 feet	250 00
John H. Ferry to John P. Winchester, 33¼ acres, Jefferson county	2,000 00
John A. Atkins to A. J. Hawke, Bank street, 30 by 175 feet	1,800 00
Ernst Wedekind to Chas. C. Smoot, 19¾ acres, in Jefferson county	1,800 00
Samuel Pierce to Samuel A. Sutton, Hancock street, 25 by 108 feet	1,500 00
Geo. Dilsback to Fred. Monk, Calhoun, east of Adam street, 48 by 350 feet	1,100 00
Chas. W. Younce to Jno. Smith, Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 30 by 200 feet	3,380 00
W. B. Belknap to Benj. Reitman, Ormsby avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, 75 by 200 feet	1,687 50
Geo. P. Smith to Fred. Maurer, 18 acres, 3 roodes, and 32 poles, in Jefferson county	5,685 00
H. H. Kleier to R. A. Claxton, Walnut and Fourteenth streets, 30 9-12 by 161 feet	2,200 00
C. J. Raible to W. F. Wood, First, College, and Breckinridge streets, 50 by 200 feet	3,750 00
James W. Bowles to Bridget Daley, Brownboro Pike, 25 by 200 feet	250 00
A. Evesbage to Herman Kraton, Clay, south of Roselane, 20 by 105 feet	1,150 00

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869.

Present—Geo. W. Morris, President, and Messrs. Maxwell, Stoll, Hughes, Bremaker, Joyes, Watson, Fowser, Thixton, Cassilly, Boone, and Baird.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

The report of the Revision Committee on Revenue and Appropriations was resumed.

On motion of Dr. Maxwell the license tax on slaughter houses was stricken out.

Mr. Thixton moved to strike out $200 and insert $300 as the maximum price of license per annum for stores, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, Hughes, Thixton, Bowser, Cassilly, Boone and Baird—8.

NAYS—President Morris and Messrs. Bremaker, Joyes and Watson—4.

On motion of Mr. Thixton, the maximum rate of auction license was fixed at $300.

On motion of Mr. Joyes, the report from the 95th to the 126th line was recommitted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, to meet again on Monday evening, February 15, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A Charming Soiree.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LANCASTER, KY., Feb 11, 1869.

One of the finest tableaux ever witnessed hereabouts was given to-night by the Tableaux Club of Lancaster. Many of the scenes were really beautiful, and the costumes were of the most elegant material.

The tableaux consisted of "Flora and the Faries," by thirty-five young misses from four to ten years of age; "Queen Elizabeth conferring knighthood upon Sir Walter Raleigh;" "Teatable Gossips," by three young ladies; "Christopher Columbus presenting charts of the New World to the Spanish sovereigns;" "Sparking Sunday night" seemed as if the lady and gentleman knew by experience how to "act well their part;" "The Spirit of Religion," including Faith, Hope and Charity, the emblems of the order, was splendid.

"Queen Esther before King Ahasuerus" was rendered in fine style, and we very much doubt whether the original queen, with all her renowned beauty that so much pleased the king, would have compared with the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. L. A. A.—as she appeared in this scene—first bowing in acknowledgment of the king's pleasure and then receiving the crown. "The Reveries of a Bachelor" or "A Young Man's Dream," "A Battle Scene" and the "Goddess of Liberty" closed the exercises of the evening, except that of the epicures, which was kept up much later in the lower hall and adjoining rooms, where a magnificent supper had been prepared by the ladies in the main or Circuit Court room, the whole being in the new court-house.

The audience were regaled with good instrumental music between each of the above scenes.

To the ladies to whose skill and energy the enterprise was indebted for its success, we mean Mrs. G. W. D—, wife of a former member of Congress from this district, and her daughter, Mrs. J. P—, we could hear the exclamation on every hand, "Do they never tire?" They are ladies of exquisite taste and great accomplishments.

The dress curtain was handsomely gotten up, as well as the side and back scenes, for which the club are indebted to Mr. P—, the artist. These exercises were a success beyond all expectation, and considering the fact so many had to go away without being able to get inside the hall, the management have determined to repeat the exercises to-morrow evening.

Yours, in haste, T.

☞ Charles Dickens was the son of John Dickens, a clerk in the English Navy Department, and was born in Portsmouth in 1812. A few years afterward his father retired on a pension, and came to London as a Parliamentary reporter. At an early age Mr Dickens was removed from school and placed in the office of a barrister of eminence—Mr. Chitty. In the year 1834 he began to contribute to the Old Monthly Magazine, his first paper in that periodical being "Mr. Joseph Potter Over the Way." This was followed by "Horatio Sparkins" and "The Boarding House," but it was not until the publication of his second paper under the last title that he assumed the pseudonym of "Boz," as may be found by reference to the Old Monthly for August, 1834.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869.

The local money market, without being in an easy condition, is wearing a more favorable aspect, and the banks are reported in a condition to extend full accommodations to all A. No. 1 paper that is offered by their regular customers, but outsiders are subjected to delays though offering unquestioned securities, and are compelled to seek accommodations in the outside market.

There is considerable real estate paper on the market, which capitalists are investing in liberally. The rates of interest at the banks and banking houses range from 9 to 15 per cent., and in the outside market at from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month.

Eastern exchange is reported abundant, but the easier tone in the money market helps to sustain rates, which ruled to-day at ⅛ to 1-10 discount between banks, with sales on the counter at from par to 1-10 premium.

The New York gold market, according to the 10 A. M. dispatch to-day to the Commercial News Department, opened at 135¼, and closed at 4 P. M. at 135, being a slight decline, compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The market to-day was inactive, with light offerings.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, furnish the following quotations, as also of Government bonds, local stocks and bonds:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134½	135
Silver ¼s and ½s	127	
Silver dimes	125	

The 10:25 A. M. New York dispatch reported the Government bond market strong. Gold loans 5 per cent. and sterling exchange 109¾@110. The 2:25 dispatch reported the market excited, and, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, an advance in bonds is shown on all descriptions. The demand in this market is only moderate, and quotations are as follows:

Five-twenties 1861	113	114
Five-twenties 1862	113½	114½
Five-twenties 1864	110½	111
Five-twenties 1865	112½	113
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109	110
Five-twenties 1867	109½	110
Five-twenties 1868	109½	110
Ten-forties	108½	109½

The following indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	112½	113½	114	½	
5-20s of 1862	113½	113¾	114½	½	
5-20s of 1864	110¼	110¼	111¾	½	
5-20s of 1865	112	112½	115½	1	
5-20s of 1865, new	109½	109½	110	½	
5-20s of 1867	109½	109½	110	½	
5-20s of 1868	110	110	110		
10-40s	109	109	109½	½	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market for local securities exhibited a good degree of animation, and transactions in the aggregate are of more than usual magnitude. Prices are steady, as follows:

National bank, first	113½@114½
National bank, second	97 @ 98
National bank, Planters'	97 @ 98½
National bank, city	102 @103
Bank of Kentucky	91½@ 92½
Bank of Louisville	97 @ 98
Merchants' bank	118½@119½
Commercial bank	85 @ 86
Northern bank	110 @112
Citizens' bank	108 @110
People's bank	102 @111½
Mechanic's bank	99 @100
Western Financial Corporation bank	73 @ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	101 @102
Security bank	105 @108
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109 @110
Farmers' bank	90 @ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120 @121
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99 @100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45 @ 48
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. Railroad	45 @ 50
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	63½@ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	74 @ 77
City for bounty	78½@ 79½
City for school purposes	79½@ 80½
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	78 @ 79
City for Lou. and Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	78 @ 79
City " " " (L. B.)	78½@ 79
City for wharf (old)	81 @ 82
City for wharf (new)	79 @ 80
City for waterworks (old)	79 @ 79
City for waterworks (new)	77½@ 78½
Waterworks bond	79 @ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	80 @ 82
Canal bond (second issue)	82 @ 83
Canal bond (third issue)	80 @ 82
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @ 78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99 @100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90 @ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (old)	93 @ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (new)	80 @ 81
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84 @ 85
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. B. Branch)	91 @ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Branch)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R.R. bond (cons'd mortg)	@ 90
City for Elizabeth'n & Paducah R. R.	@ 85

STOCKS.—The New York stock market is now more than ever before of national importance. The inflow of European capital into American securities is extraordinarily large and is exerting a powerful influence.

The following is an exhibit of prices of leading stocks since Saturday last:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.
N. Y. Central	163	164	163¾
Erie	...	...	...
Reading	95½	94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern	94¼	93¾	94
Clev. and Pittsburg	92¼	91¾	91¾
Chic. and R. I.	132	131¼	131
Chic. and N. W. Com.	83¾	83¼	83¾
do preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	117¼	117½	117¼
West. Union Tel.	37¼	37¼	37¾

COMMERCIAL.

Business thoroughfares presented an animated appearance to-day. We have seldom seen Main street more crowded with vehicles. Boxes, bales, barrels and packages lined the sidewalks. Our merchants are preparing for the spring trade, which, from present indications, will be large.

The flour market is reported moderately active and prices steady. In grain there is a slightly better feeling among dealers.

The provision market was a shade weaker today, and dealers made slight concessions.

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote at $4 50 for common to $6 50 for prime, and $7@$7 50 for choice to extra choice northern varieties.

BEANS—Are quiet and steady. Prime navy command $3@$3 25 per bushel on arrival, and are selling from store at $3 50@$3 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair request at 32@33c per lb. with light receipts and a fair demand.

BUTTER—Country butter is in fair request, and liberal receipts are reported. We quote from 20@22c per lb. for common to fair and 23@25c for fair to prime qualities. Western Reserve is held at from 35@40c according to quality, with occasional sales at 42@43c. New York butter is in light request at 45@48c.

BROOM CORN—Is in good demand at $175@$200 per ton.

BATTING—Is steady, with a moderate demand. We quote: Maysville No. 1 and Cannelton batting is held at 30@32c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 27@29c per lb.

COTTON YARNS—Are firm with fair stocks. We quote standard yarns at 21@23c for No. 500, 19@21c for No. 600, and 17@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held 1c higher.

CORNMEAL—Dealers are selling bolted at 75@80c per bush loose, and kiln dried at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is firm at quotations, and stocks in Ohio cheese-producing districts are reported unusually low. We quote Western Reserve factory at 20@23c. Western Reserve and Hamburg at 20@21c; New York factory at 22@23c; English dairy at 18@20c; pine-apple at 27@28c.

CANDLES—Are steady, with ample stocks. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23½@24½c; 13-oz at 19@20c; 12-oz at 17½@18½c; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm, and receipts and stocks are below the demand. We quote on arrival: Apples 9½@10c; quarter peaches 13@13c; peaches 15@16c; peeled peaches 23@25c per lb. Receipts are light and the demand active.

EGGS—The market is well supplied and quiet, at 16@17c per dozen, shippers' count.

FLAXSEED—Is firm at $1 25 per bushel on arrival for strictly prime.

FEATHERS—Prices are unchanged and steady, with an active demand. We quote fine at 75c; No 2 at 70@73c; mixed and inferior nominal.

FURS—Receipts are liberal. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $2@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 15@20c; deer per lb., at 25@30c.

FISH—Stocks are liberal. We quote No. 1 mackerel at $27@28; No. 2 at $21@22; No. 3 at $16@17; No. 2, large, at $22@23; No. 1 kitts at $3@3 10; white fish at $7@9 50 per half bbl.

GINSENG—Is in light receipt and fair request at at 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet and dull at 20c in bales and 22@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in ample supply and steady. We quote 2½-bushel at 53@55c; 2-bushel at 45@47c; 3-bushel at 61@65c.

HAY—The market is firm, with sales of 50 bales from store to-day at $19 per ton. Receipts are light.

HOMINY—Is in good request at $5 75@5 50 per bbl, and the market is well supplied.

HIDES—The market is active. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 21@22½c; sheep (wool on) 40@90c.

HOPS—Are dull and nominal at 10@25c for inferior or to prime qualities.

NAILS—We have no change to note in the market. We quote 10'd at $4 40@5 per keg in 100 lb kegs and jobbing lots.

OFFAL—Is in good supply and steady. We quote bran $17@18; shorts $21@22; ship stuff $25@27; middlings $32@33 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in moderate request. Prices range from $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@39c; benzine at 19@20c. We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 60@1 65; No. 2 at $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—The market is dull with light sales and ample stocks. We quote peachblows in lots at $2 25@2 50 per bbl, packed in shipping order; in a jobbing way at $2 50@2 75 for peachblows, russets, and Neshannock.

SEED POTATOES—Are steady, with fair stocks and a good demand. Dealers quote as follows: pinkeye $5 00@5 50; white sprout $4 50@5; early Goodrich $4 50@5 00; Cuscoe $4@4 50; Michigan peachblow $2 65@3 15; Buckeye $4@4 50; Neshannock $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—Are in fair demand at 7@8c, according to quality.

RAGS—Are firm at 5@5½c for mixed and white cotton.

RICE—Louisiana is in fair demand at 10@11c per lb, with a sale of 25 bbls at 10c.

SEEDS—Clover seed is active and advancing. We quote red clover at $9 90@10 25; sapling clover at $14 50@15 per bushel; timothy $3 50@3 75; orchard grass $1 85@2 00; red top $1 60@1 75; Kentucky blue grass $2 50; extra $3 75@4; millet $2 10@2 25; Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25; hemp seed $2 25@2 50; spring wheat $2 10@2 25; onion sets, white skin, $11@12; yellow $7 50@8; top $6@6 25; spring barley $2 65@2 85; white oats 85@95c; black oats 90c@$1 05.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 9@9½c, No. 2 at 8½@9c, rosin at 6½@7c, and palm at 7½@8c.

STRAW—Is firm, with light receipts. We quote oat straw at $13 50@14 on wharf, and $14 50@15 from store. Wheat straw is held at about $12@12 50 on wharf, and $13 from store.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $3 30@3 50 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls, $2 65@2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½@53c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Is firm and quotably unchanged. Dealers are paying 11@11½c for tallow, and 11@13c for grease.

WOOL—We quote unwashed nominal at 20@23c, and tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Raw is steady, with sales of 50 bbls at 96c, tax paid; 67 bbls Woodcock at $1 50; 75 bbls two year old copper on private terms. Rectified is steady at $1@1 25.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market for sugars is unusually unsettled and excited, and prices have a sharp upward tendency. Sales of 120 hhds New Orleans reported to-day at 12¾ for common, 13¼ for fair, 14¾ for prime, and 15@15¼c for choice. We quote New Orleans in hhds and bbls at 13@16, Demarra 15@16. Coffee sugars 16@18, and hard standard 18@19, yellow sugars 15@16c.

MOLASSES—Is steady with sales reported of 50 barrels at 72c. We quote at 72@80c, in lots, to the trade, and 75@95c in barrels and half barrels, in jobbing lots. Molasses sirups at 50@60c; sugar sirups at 65@85c; sugar drips at $1@1 10 in bbls, and $1 15@1 25 in small packages.

COFFEE—Sales reported to-day of 125 bags at 20@24½c. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 20c to 25½c; choice, 26@26½c; Laguayra, 24@26c; Java, 34@36c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The upward tendency of prices has received a check, and holders have made concessions on all descriptions of the product. This fall and reaction has disappointed no one: in fact it was anticipated and expected earlier. It is confidently believed that within the next ten days prices will again advance, and go to higher quotations than have as yet been attained. Holders are generally very confident, and are not pressing stocks.

MESS PORK—Prices are lower to-day, and holders are willing to sell round lots at $33, but buyers were standing off. We note sale of 75 bbls extra rump pork at $29 50.

BACON—The market to-day was quiet, and sales of 48,000 lbs reported at 14¾@15c for shoulders, 18c for clear rib sides, and 18@18¼c for clear sides, all packed; 25 tierces sugar-cured hams at 19¼c.

BULK MEATS—The demand was light to-day, and the sales reported amounted to 26,000 lbs: shoulders at 14c, clear rib sides 16¾@17c, and clear sides 17¼@17⅛c.

LARD—The market is reported dull, with a slight decline. Tierce lard 20¾@21c; kegs 21¼@22c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in the market, which is quiet with a fair local demand. Sales to-day amounted to 510 barrels as reported, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote: Fine, $5@5 50; superfine, $5 75@6 25; extra, $6 75@7; extra family, $7 25@7 75, & No. 1, $8 25@8 50; fancy, $9 50@11. Rye flour is unchanged at $7 50@8.

GRAIN—There is a fair local demand and dealers are sanguine that prices have touched bottom and anticipate a more active and remunerative market. Sales to-day include 400 bushels red wheat at $1 70@1 75; 900 bushels shelled corn in bulk at 65c; 200 bushels ear corn at 65c; 400 bu. oats in bulk at 60@62c, and 300 bu. seed oats at 70@75c; and 300 bu. prime rye at $1 45. We quote black or white seed oats at 75@80c, sacks included; feed oats at 64@67c, from store, 60@62c on arrival. Wheat at $1 70@1 85 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 60c on wharf, and 62@63c from store; shelled corn 62c on wharf, and 65@70c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 40@1 50 from store; and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2@2 35 for spring, $2 75@2 80 for fall. Canada malt $2 @2 50, and $1 50@1 70 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 20@2 75; spring No. 2 $1 60@1 75; No. 1 fall $2@2 40.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day exhibited decided strength, on all descriptions offered brought full prices. Receipts are only moderate, but, as the weather is unexceptionably fine for planters to prepare their crops for market, an active business is expected during the incoming week. We continue our figures as fairly representing the market.

	Clarksville and Western District.	
Light planters' lugs	$ 4 50@ 6 50	$ 6 00@ 7 00
Low and mid. leaf	7 00@ 9 50	8 00@10 00
Good leaf	10 50@12 00	12 00@14 00
Fine and choice leaf	13 00@15 00	14 00@17 00

SALES.

The Pickett house sold to-day 23 hhds at $3 45 for Henry county trash, to $29 for Ballard county bright wrapper. The Farmers' house sold 12 hhds at $5 for lugs, to $11 75 for old middling leaf. The Ninth street house sold 20 hhds at $4 45 for trash, to $13 25 for old shipping leaf. The Boone house sold 13 hhds at $4 60 for lugs, to $14 75 for black wrapper. The Louisville house sold 19 hhds at $4 30 for trash lugs, to $45 50 for Daviess county leaf; the sale included 3 hhds of O. F. Gregory's crop, 2 of leaf at $13 50, and 1 of lugs at $8 75. The Planters' house sold 6 hhds at $4 35 for Indiana common leaf, to $11 25 for Logan county, Ind., leaf.

The sales to-day amounted to 93 hhds, with 4 rejections, and prices ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $29, 1 at $14 75, 4 at $13 25@13 50, 2 at $12@12 25, 8 at $11@11 75, 12 at $10@10 75, 3 at 9 15@9 50, 11 at $8@8 60, 16 at $7@7 90, 10 at $6@6 90, 12 at $5 10@5 90, 7 at $4 20@4 90, and 1 at $3 45.

NEW ORLEANS TOBACCO STATEMENT.

[From the Price Current, Feb. 10.]

Since last review the market has been quiet, and we have heard of no sales of any importance. The new crop is coming in more freely, and as there are orders now pending we may expect more animation at an early day. Quotations for new are nominally as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refused	6 @ 7	7 @ 8 c
Common leaf	8 @ 9	9 @10 c
Medium	9 @10	10 @11 c
Good	10 @11	11 @12 c
Fine	12 @14	13 @15 c
Choice selections	14 @15	15 @19 c
Fine wrappers	15 @—	19 @25 c

Arrived since the 5th inst. 186 hhds. Cleared since the 5th inst., none. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared on the 9th inst., 1,421 hhds.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market continues quiet under advices from New York and Liverpool.

The 11:15 A. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the market opened quiet. Sales of 10,000 bales at 12¾@12⅞d for uplands and 12¾@12⅞d for Orleans. Sales of the week, 69,000 bales; sales for exports, 4,000 bales; sales to speculators, 22,000 bales. The stock is 265,000 bales; stock of American, 95,000 bales.

The 1:20 dispatch reported prices unchanged. The stock of cotton should be 260,000 bales and American 63,000 bales. The stock of cotton afloat is 286,000 bales; American afloat, 116,000 bales.

The 3 P. M. New York dispatch reported cotton dull, prices lower, and the market unsettled, and nominally at 27¼c for ordinary, 28¾c for good, 29@29½c for low middling, 29¾@30c for uplands, 31c for good middling, 30¼c for Mobile, and 30¾c for Orleans.

At the regular auction sales to-day 100 bales were offered. We note private sales of 9 bales of middling at 28c, 4 bales low middling at 27¾c, and a lot of bag cotton at 25¾c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEO. BIRCH, PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1869.

CATTLE—The market during the week has ruled very dull, owing to the decline in the markets East; good butcher stuff ranging from 4¾ to 5¼c; choice to extra from 5¾ to 6¾c; common and inferior from 3¾ to 4¼c; shipping cattle, consisting of rough oxen, ranging from 5 to 6c; good smooth shipping cattle, weighing from 1,250 to 1,500 pound, range from 6¾ to 7c; extra choice cattle might be sold a shade higher.

HOGS—The market rules firm, ranging from 10¾ to 12¾c, owing to quality. Stock hogs at the commencement of the week sold readily at 8¾ to 9c; but at the close of the week were dull at 8¼ to 8¾c. 150 head left over unsold.

SHEEP—Market firm, prices ranging from 2¾ to 3c for common grades. Good choice shipping sheep would bring from 5 to 6c.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The cattle market has been well supplied with a medium sort of stock, consisting to a great extent of rough steers and oxen, shipped here from Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. They generally are moderately well fatted, but are hard to sell at their supposed value. Sales ranged for common 3¼@4¼c; fair 4¾@5¼c; best quality butchers' stuff 5¾@6¼c. Shipping cattle (on account of unfavorable news from Eastern markets) were dull and fully 25c lower; sales ranged from 6c for fair to 7¼c for the best grades.

Hogs are very firm at 8¾@9¾c for light stock hogs, 10¾@11¾c for fair butchers' stuff, and 12@12¾c for choice to extra qualities.

Sheep are in good demand at 3¼@4¼c for fair to good butchers' stuff, and 4¾@6c for good to extra shipping.

Sales—Cattle, 387; hogs, 471; sheep, 739.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK YARD—J. E. BELL, PROP'R.

BEEF CATTLE—There was a sufficient supply to meet the demands of butchers. At the first of the week the market ruled tolerably brisk, but toward the close the prices were lower on common stock and the market dull. Good to choice beeves brisk at $5 50@6 50, medium to good $4 50@5 00, and common to inferior $3 50@4 00. Extra shippers' cattle from $6 75 to $7 50, as to quality and weight.

HOGS—Arrivals fair and the demand good. Hogs weighing from 260 to 300 lbs, well fatted and smooth, will bring from $11 75 to $12; and lighter butchers' hogs from $10 50 to $11 25. Stock hogs are bringing from $7 50 to $9 50, as to quality.

SHEEP—Are in good demand, and the prices have an upward tendency. Best sheep selling from 4¼ to 5¼c by weight, and by the head from $2 to $4 50.

Receipts—Cattle, 387; hogs, 509; sheep, 244.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales at the sale stable of B. W. Jenkins, corner of Fifth and Green streets, Friday, February 12, 1869:

Bay mare, $41; gray mare, $84; black horse, $130 50; bay mare, $50; bay mare, $122 50; gray horse, $60; bay mare, $81; gray horse, $80; black mare, $107; sorrel horse, $180; bay mare, $92 50; bay horse, $90; gray horse, $61 50; brown horse, $51; black mule, $82 50; pair black mules, $110; saddle, $4; bay mare, $120. Shipments South, 17 head stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 12—P. M.

Money abundant and easy at 5@7 per cent. on call loans.

The spring trade is constantly increasing and business in some departments is 25 to 30 per cent. greater than last year. The principal purchases are for the South, which take a large amount of goods, paying cash for a considerable portion thereof. The West is not buying freely and, the Express says, is behind in her payments.

Sterling exchange is heavy and lower at 109¾.

Gold was steady the most of the day, closing a trifle easier; opened at 135¾, touched to 135¾ and closed at 135@135⅛.

The clearances to-day were $67,000,000.

Governments are active and higher under the advices from abroad. The firmness in London and Frankfort shows improved confidence in our securities and a further advance is predicted here. The advance to-day was ½@1 per cent, being most marked on old '65, 's. Thereby the demand for shipment and home investment. Foreign bankers took 3,000,000 of 4,000,000 of '62s, '65s, '67s and 10-40s. The borrowing demand is heavy at quotations.

Coupons '81	114 @114½	Coupons '67	110½@
'62	114½@114¾	'68	110¼@110½
'64	111¼@	Ten-forties	108 @
'65	112¾@	Pacific 6s	99½@
new	110½@110¾		

State securities are quiet. Missouris are higher. Louisiana and Tennessee have also advanced, but higher figures cannot be maintained.

Missouri	87¼@	Virginia	
New Tenn.	67 @	Louisiana, la.	61
North Carolina	67¼@	Alabama 5s	94½@

The stock market is dull and it is thought here that there was some irregularity during the day. The market generally is steady. Toledo and Michigan Southern were the features and are higher.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	31 @ 33	St. Paul	65¾@ 65¾
Wells & Fargo	29 @ 29	Do preferred	79¾@ 79¾
Amer. Ex.	41 @ 41	Ohio and Mis.	33¾@ 33¾
Adams Ex.	53 @ 53	Fort Wayne	117¼@117½
U. S. Ex.	61 @ 61	Michigan Cen'l	119 @119
Merch'ts' U. Ex	19 @ 19	Michigan S.	94 @ 94
Quicksilver	22 @ 22	Illinois Central	140 @141
Canton	55 @ 55	Clev. and Pitts.	91¾@ 91¾
Pacific Mail	113¾@113¾	Toledo	105¾@105¾
Western U Tel	37¾@ 37¾	Northwestern	83½@ 83½
Mariposa	18 @ 19	Do preferred	91¾@ 91¾
Do preferred	30 @ 30	Lake Shore	104 @104
N. Y. Central	163½@163¾	C. C. and C. I.	
Erie	38¾@ 38¾	Dubuque & S. C.	104 @106
Hudson	136 @136	Rock Island	131 @131
Harlem	133 @133	Chic. and Alton	
Reading	94¾@ 94¾	St. Joseph	118 @118
Terre Haute	50 @ 50	Chi. and A. pref.	158 @158
Do preferred	77 @ 78½		

Mining shares active; Gregory 250; Smith & Parmalee 210.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 50; Copper Falls 15½; Franklin 19½; Hecla 70; Hancock 9; Minnesota 9½; Quincy 25.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$3,730,781
Payments	3,023,193
Balance	87,347,578

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 12—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales 2,000 bales at 30c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,174 bbls; market less active and scarcely so firm; prices unchanged; sales 7,900 bbls at $5 85@6 40 for superfine State and Western; $6 75@7 15 for extra State; $6 85@7 45 for extra Western; $7 50@8 70 for white wheat extra; $6 75@8 60 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour quiet; sales 350 bbls at $5 25@7 25.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 3,000 bush; market less active and scarcely so firm; sales 62,000 bush at $1 61@1 65 for No 2 spring in store and delivered, $1 81 for Western red winter. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn 4,800 bush; market active; new lower and old firmer; sales 49,000 bush at 85@86c for new mixed Western, 86c for New Orleans white, $1 01@1 05 for old mixed Western in store, and $1 06 for old Western yellow. Receipts oats 4,490 bush; market firm with a moderate inquiry; sales 36,000 bush at 76@76½c for Western in store, and 77@78c for do afloat, and 80c for old Western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee firm; sales 3,571 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar excited; sales 1,200 hhds at 11½@13c for Cuba, and 13½c for Porto Rico; also 1,500 boxes Havana at 12½@13½c. Molasses excited; sales 500 hhds Cuba, 50,280 bbls New Orleans at 75@78c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 22c for crude, and 37½@38c for refined bonded.

HOPS—In moderate request at 5@15c for American.

OIL—Linseed firm at $1 05@1 05.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 57@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales 600 bbls at $33@33 50 for new mess, $30 for old do, $28 50@27 50 for prime, $29 50@31 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 125 bbls at $8@16 50 for new plain mess, $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 325 tierces at $27@30 for prime mess and $30@33 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 50 bbls at $30@35. Cut meats quiet; sales 175 pkgs at 14@14½c for shoulders, and 18@18½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer at 13½@14½c for Western and 14½@14¾c for city. Middles quiet and heavy; sales 50 boxes Cumberland cut at 17½c. Lard heavy and lower; sales 650 tcs at 19@20c for steam, chiefly 20, 20½@20¾c and 20¾c for kettle rendered; also sales 1,750 tcs steam, seller February to and including August at 20@20¾c.

BUTTER—Steady at 25@55c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Firm at 17@22c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and lower; engagements, per steamer, for 7,000 bush wheat at 4d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and a shade lower for medium and good shades.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and a trifle lower, with demand mainly for export. Rye dull and heavy at $1 46@1 47 for Western. Oats dull at 80c for Western in store. Corn dull and heavy at new mixed Western at 85@86c, and very firm, with a fair speculative demand for old mixed Western at $1 03@1 03 in store.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady, with a moderate demand. Bacon nominal. Lard dull at 19¾c for fair to prime steam. Pork more steady; sales 250 bbls mess, seller April, at $33 25, and closed with buyers at $33 25 and sellers at $33 50.

EGGS—34@36c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 12—P. M.

The dry goods market is firm for first classes of goods, but the trade is still far from active, although business is actively reviving and promises to improve next week. In prices there has been no important change. On Monday there will be a general opening of spring shawls at $3 up to $2 75, $3 50 being the most regular figure for good qualities.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, February 12—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull; family $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 50 for No 1 and $1 40 for No 2. Corn dull and lower; ear 58@60c. Oats firm at 60@61c for No 1. Barley steady at $2@2 25.

COTTON—Dull; no sales; prices nominal; middling 28½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c, but the market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and prices nominal, though holders are not willing to make any concessions, and but little was done by any one. Bulk shoulders sold at 13¼c. Bacon shoulders at 14¼c. Mess pork was sold at $33. Lard could have been bought at 20c; there were some indications of a reaction at the close, though buyers were timid.

BUTTER—Firm and the supply equal to the demand; fresh made 30 to 35c.

EGGS—Dull at 19@20c.

CHEESE—Firm at 19½@20c.

SEEDS—Clover firm and in demand at 16¼c; timothy $3 25@3 35.

OILS—Linseed at $1 00@1 07. Lard active at $1 70.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; refined 37@38c.

GROCERIES—Sugar excited and higher; New Orleans 13@14¾c; Demarara 15¾@16c; Porto Rico 14@14½c; Cuba 13½@14½c; soft refined 16@17c, and hard do 17¼@17½c.

GOLD—134¼ buying rate.

MONEY—The money market is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12—P. M.

COTTON—Receipts 30,200 bales; exports for week to Liverpool 19,558 bales; to Continent 5,618 bales; coastwise 3,219 bales; stock on hand 194,960 bales. The market is steady; middlings 28@28½c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine $6 12, XX $7 25, XXX $7 87.

GRAIN—Corn scarce at 75@76c. Oats firm at 75c.

BRAN—$1 20.

HAY—Supply light and market firm; prime $25 50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $33. Bacon, shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 17½c, and clear 18c. Lard 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active and higher; prime 13½@14c; yellow clarified 15½c. Molasses active; prime 78@80c.

COFFEE—Steady; Western rectified 94@1 00c.

COFFEE—None in first hands; fair 15½c, prime 17@17½c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 12—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern weak at 1-10 premium. [illegible]

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 25@8 25.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active and less firm; [illegible] No. 1 at $1 [illegible] and No. 2 at $1 [illegible] [illegible] closed easier. Corn active; opened steady; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—Beef cattle steady but quiet at $4 [illegible] for good to choice steers.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush rye, 1,500 bush barley, [illegible] hogs.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] bush rye, [illegible] barley, 1,200 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 12—P. M.

TOBACCO—Unchanged, with a good trade demand.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—No transactions.

FLOUR—A decline in New Orleans has put low grades down 25c; spring and fall superfine $5 [illegible]; XX [illegible]; XXX [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged at $1 [illegible] for common to prime fall; [illegible] for choice. [illegible] in good demand at $1 [illegible] for No 2; $1 [illegible] [illegible]. Corn unchanged and slow at [illegible]. Oats unchanged at [illegible]; choice black for seed sold at [illegible]. Barley, buyers holding off; small lot choice, from Pittsburg, brought $2 [illegible]. Rye dull at $1 [illegible].

WHISKY—Higher but dull at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and very little doing; retail sale at $33 50, a decline; round lots can be had at $33. Bulk meats dull and lower; loose shoulders 13c, hams 15¾c, clear sides 16¾c packed; shoulders to arrive [illegible]. Bacon dull and weak, with jobbing sales at 14¾@15c for shoulders, 17½c for clear rib, and 18 @18½c for clear sides. Lard dull; nothing doing; prime nominal at 19½@20c.

CATTLE—Less active and prices range at $4@8 50.

HOGS—Lower at $10@11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls; wheat, 3,000 sacks; corn, 4,500 sacks; oats, 2,200 sacks; barley and rye none; hogs, 300 head.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, February 12—P. M.

COTTON—Dull, easier and nominally at 28c; receipts 2,358 bales; exports 469 bales; week's receipts 10,999; week's exports 11,898; stock on hand 30,384 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $33 50. Lard firm at 21@22c. Bulk meats active; shoulders 14¾c, clear sides 18@18½c. Other articles firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12—P. M.

SEEDS—Clover dull and very active at $9 50@[illegible].

FLOUR—Firm but inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales red at $1 [illegible], amber $1 80. Rye steady at $1 65. Corn in fair demand; yellow 95@96c. Oats steady at 74c.

PETROLEUM—Scarce and active; crude in bulk 16c, and refined 28½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar excited.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, February 12—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 5c; sales choice Maryland at $2 30. Corn firm and higher; white 94c, yellow 95@96c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, February 12.

Cotton market dull; low middling 27c; good ordinary 26¼c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, February 12—P. M.

Consols 93. 5-20s 77¼; Erie 26; Illinois Central 94¾, and Atlantic and Great Western 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 12—P. M.

COTTON—Sales of the week 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 22,000 bales; exports for week 4,000 bales; st ck on hand 265,000 bales, including 94,000 bales American. The quantity known to be afloat is 286,000 bales, including 116,000 American. The market to-day was easier, but not lower; upla ds 12¾@12⅞d; Orleans 12¾@12⅞d; sales only 8,000 bales. The Manchester market is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 33s for new, and 33s for old. Oats 3s 2d. Peas 42s 6d. Flour 26s. Wheat 10s 6d for red Western. Wheat is 10s@10s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork 97s. Beef 97s 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 75s. Bacon firm at 58s.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Spirits 32s.

LONDON, February 12—P. M.

Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar firm at 39s 9d for spot, and 40s 6d to arrive.

ANTWERP, February 9—P. M.

Petroleum unchanged.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.

BY RIVER—February 12.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Buell—45 bxs cans, Wedekind & co; 400 bxs starch, Cornwall & Bro; 30 empty bbls, Monks & Co.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Lytle—346 bdls paper, Wm Cromey; 20 bbls whisky, K J Wigginton & co; 25 pcs bagging, Todd & Richardson; 7 bxs tobacco, George W Wicks & co; 35 bbls whisky, W Forsee; 29 bxs starch, C L Yallandingham; 14 bxs tobacco, C F Emery & co; 20 bbls whisky, J C Phillips; [illegible] bbls sugar, Moore, Bremaker & co; 42 bags coffee, [illegible]; 75 bbls [illegible], Bondurant & Todd, 101 bags coffee, Jackson, [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS—Per P W Strader—102 bbls sugar, J. Bustead; 45 hhds sugar, 2 bags wool, Todd & Richardson; 15 bbls molasses, D & Benedict & co; 46 bbls molasses, Cornwall & Fabel; 7 bbls tallow, [illegible]; 38 bbls molasses, [illegible]; 50 bbls tallow, J Fabel.

HENDERSON—Per Morning Star—1 bbl eggs, [illegible]; 1 bbl cider, Tyler; Stege & Reiling; 3 bbls cider, [illegible]; 1 bbl cider, [illegible]; 26 bbls flour, J E Bell; [illegible] tobacco, Duckwall, [illegible]; 30 hhds tobacco, warehouses.

RAILROADS.

[During the 24 hours ending at noon, Feb. 12.]

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—[illegible] bales cotton, B H Russell; [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible]; 16 hhds tobacco, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—21 hhds tobacco, Brandeis & Crawford; 1 hhd whisky, Moorehead & co; 97 bdls tobacco, [illegible]; 16 hhds tobacco, [illegible]; 4 hhds tobacco, [illegible]; 3 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse; 1 hhd tobacco, Louisville warehouse; 3 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ FAREWELL BENEFIT of MR. JEFFERSON.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, two fine pieces: LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—Mr. Golightly, Mr. Jefferson. To conclude with the comic drama THE SPITFIRE—Tobias Shortcut (tobacconist), Mr. Jefferson.

☞ Farewell Matinee at 2 P. M. to-day—RIP VAN WINKLE.

☞ Monday the great Actress, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

THE EVENING OF SACRED SONG.

ALL persons holding tickets to the above entertainment are requested to return them to the parties from whom they were purchased and receive their money, as an indefinite postponement has been ordered necessary, as seen by the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, February 9.

Rev. Duke Slavens: Iam sick in bed. Must disappoint. Very sorry. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

This dispatch was not received until 11 A. M. yesterday, Friday, 12th. W. JAMES.

Louisville Opera House.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS

For One Week Only,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

On which occasion will be presented that charming creation of Shakspeare's fancy

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. Scott Siddons............as............Rosalind.

Tuesday—ROMEO AND JULIET.

feb12 dtf

Weisiger Hall.

KELLOGG!

MR. MAX STRAKOSCH announces that the world-renowned American Prima Donna MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS on

Tuesday & Wednesday, Feb. 16 & 17.

The following artistes will assist: Miss Kellogg, M'lle Alida Topp, Sigs. Lotti, Petrilli, Kopta, Sterbond. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. Seats at D. P. Faulds' music store. feb13

DANCING ACADEMY

By ALLMON & DeLARRANAGA,

No. 29 north side of Jefferson street.

Days of Tuition as follows: For Young Ladies, Misses, and Masters, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Young Gentlemen's class from 7 to 9 P. M. Afternoon class superintended by Madame Le. V. DeLarranaga exclusively.

j9d&d6m ALLMON & DeLARRANAGA.

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

OWING to the frequent delays in passing through the canal, and the dangers of navigating the falls, except in high water, the steamer Falls City will hereafter stop at the Portland wharf. No extra drayage will be paid, except in case of agreement between the parties interested.

j9 d10 JOHN A. ROBINSON, Master.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

R. C. GRAY.........WHITTAKER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 13th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR.........GILMORE, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 13th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Tennessee River—Eastport and Florence.

ARIZONA.........M. J. [illegible], Captain.

Leaves on Saturday, the 13th, at 5 P. M. from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

CHAMPION.........GREEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 13th, at 11 A. M. from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

NICK LONGWORTH.........YATES, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

RICHMOND.........STUT. NEAL, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 13th, at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 2.

SAM. SANDERS, Master—GEO. H. WOODS, Clerk.

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Woodford, Oregon, and all way points. [illegible] every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

nov22 d1m JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line.

JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't,

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays, for through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to

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OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-rooms—$1 00 dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. one of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON.....SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES.........D. WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE..........R. W. WADE, Master.

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

☞ Bertha dry wide and not one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers to all the principal Eastern cities.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.

sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.